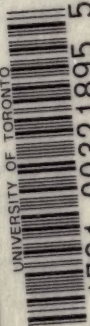


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Blackman, R. D.  
Letter-Writer's Vade Mecum  
and dictionary supplement

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LETTER-WRITER'S VAJE-  
MECUM AND DICTIONARY  
SUPPLEMENT

A COMPLETE HANDBOOK  
TO THE EPISTOLARY ART

EDITED BY  
R. D. BLACKMAN

MICROFORMED BY  
PRESERVATION  
SERVICES

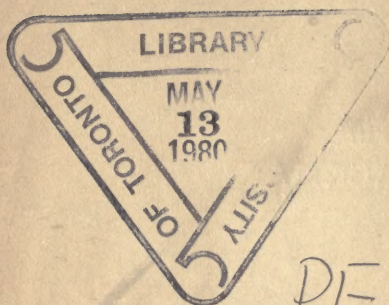
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## PREFACE.

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THE success which attended the previous editions of this work has been such as to justify the publishers in endeavouring so to extend its scope as to appeal to a still larger section of the public than heretofore.

It was felt that something more was needed to secure the ultimate aim of the work ; and that to effectually assist those desirous of acquiring facility in the art of Letter-Writing, it was necessary to begin from the very foundation, and, by presenting to them in a convenient and compact form the most useful rules in every subsidiary branch of that art, to enable even the comparatively uneducated amongst them to practice it with ease.

With a view to stimulate curiosity, and to show what delightful results accrue from proficiency in that too rare accomplishment, an account of the most Brilliant Letter-Writers of the World, and of their style and productions, is prefixed to the main body of the work. This is followed by a series of useful hints on those elementary subjects which should first engage the Letter-Writer's notice ; and some veritably *golden rules* are here set forth and illustrated by appropriate and forcible examples.

The next portion of the work is in reality an introduction to Composition and Style in their essential elements, and should receive an attention corresponding to their importance.

At this stage full explanations are inserted on all matters which bear on Punctuation ; and a full and useful chapter is introduced on the Blunders and Blemishes that most commonly beset the path of Young Writers in every department, and mar their best endeavours.

The contrast between the well-educated and those who have had fewer opportunities, or who have turned their opportunities to less account, is nowhere more conspicuous and painful than in the region of orthography. Many would confess their deficiency in this respect ; and few indeed are they who have never, in writing a letter, felt a moment's hesitation as to the correct spelling of some probably familiar word. Difficulties of spelling relate principally either to Inflected words (as Participles, Plurals of Nouns, etc.) or to Homonyms (words of nearly similar orthography and sound, but often of widely different meaning). The former class, regulated by a number of more or less arbitrary rules, are not to be met with at all in the ordinary dictionary, and the latter are only to be found by a separate and troublesome search. To obviate this great inconvenience, a collection has been made of all those words the spelling of which may be expected to offer any perplexity to the average Letter-Writer, and which are not found in the dictionaries in general use. It contains a complete list of the Participles of Verbs that can present the smallest



difficulty as to spelling; every example being referred to the rule which affects it; and a very full list of Homonyms is included. Other points, necessary to be observed, and therefore, useful to the Letter-Writer, for example, the Prepositions proper to be employed after particular Verbs or words possessing verb force are noticed at length.

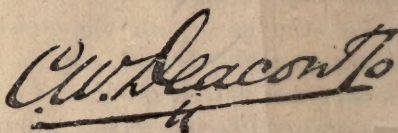
Some attention has also been given to the correct Pronunciation and Accentuation of certain words which present difficulty in this respect. A list of the most important of these words has been prepared; and it is hoped that a successful effort has been made to convey to the reader as exact an idea of the pronunciation as can possibly be conveyed by symbols. The so frequently embarrassing question of the correct Division of Words is also fully elucidated.

To keep pace with the growing interest felt in technical terms and ideas, a list of those Greek Words, which, either in their original or a modified form, have been pressed into this service, will be found in its proper place.

In order to fully justify the title of a Complete Handbook, a list is given—more complete and exact than any hitherto published—of the Forms of Epistolary Address, with full directions for beginning, concluding, and addressing letters to persons of all degrees, ranks, and denominations. A full account of the Order of their Precedence and the relative social position of the various grades in the service of the Crown is included in this section.

One of the most valuable divisions of the work, considered as a handy book of reference, is that devoted to Postal Information and cognate matters. The mass of details comprised in the many separate Official works on these subjects, are here shown in a single section.

The publishers are not aware of any similar work to this, which attempts within the same compass to deal with all the obstacles, little and great, which present themselves to the average Letter-Writer, and which at the same time furnishes him with so much extraneous assistance. In the full expectation that this little volume will be found in every way worthy of being a Constant Companion, it is respectfully offered to the public for their acceptance.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "C. W. Beaumont". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent flourish at the end. A horizontal line is drawn beneath the signature.

CHARING CROSS CHAMBERS,  
LONDON, W.C.



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# INTRODUCTION.

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## LETTERS AND LETTER-WRITERS.

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It would seem to those who study the subject of letter-writing as an art that, simple as it appears, it must be one of the most difficult ever practised by man for the delight of his fellows. There must be needed, for the highest excellence, some inborn gift or grace, some delicacy of touch, and a fine sense of the fitness of things, which education alone can do little to produce; or surely, when we consider the spread of culture and the growth of general literary appreciativeness, we might expect the last hundred years to have produced a greater number of famous letter-writers than any other age that has gone before. And yet, in looking back on the history of the art, we find that the men and women whom the critics of the eighteenth century pronounced first and best in this rare accomplishment remain unsurpassed, and that, with two or three doubtful exceptions, we have added no names to the list of famous correspondents handed down to us by these elder generations.

The conditions of life, it is true, are now less favourable to the careful composition of letters. For we have ceased now to look to letters for the freshest public news, and the most free expression and discussion of political opinion. It may be questioned, however, whether at any period elaborate letters on such subjects were the most highly esteemed; and, after liberal allowance is made for the altered conditions of letter-

writing, consequent on the activity of the popular press, the telegraph, the railway, and the steamboat, there is still left what the immortal Mr. Brooke would term "a wide field" for the writer of the familiar letter. And the familiar letter, if genuinely good, was, and is, and ever will remain the best that can be written.

For this style, almost the only rule upon which those best qualified to decide are agreed, is the one so emphatically given by Erasmus: a good letter ought to be *extempore*. In this opinion Madame de Sévigné, Cowper, and Burke concur. Even Johnson, whose taste in general literature was far from simple, declares in the *Rambler* that the best letters are those where ease and simplicity distinguish the style, and where the flow of thought is artless and free from studied arrangement.

It is needless to say that the somewhat dreary and now antiquated fashion of writing letters with an object requires a different style. For these laborious efforts an elaborate art is necessary; and it must be owned that success has seldom attended the attempt to convey instruction in this form. The shelves of our libraries groan under the weight of neglected volumes of forgotten letters on European history, science, travels, and the like, which had not enough of wit in them to keep them sweet.

Pretty much the same may be said of multitudes of famous political and other polemical letters which made a great stir in their own day. Though often familiarly referred to by writers, there is reason to suspect that they are oftener talked of than read. Whether ponderous or polished, bristling with pointed epigram, or savage in personal attack, they have had their day, and only a very select few are remembered as of real historic interest for their remarkable power. Such, for example, are the letters of Junius. So weighty and incisive were these on their first appearance, that the political authorities of the day awaited, as on the rack, every fresh attack of their mysterious and omniscient critic. Such also are Swift's Drapier letters, whose scathing satire exposed the disgraceful affair of the



debased Irish coinage ; Cartwright's Utopian letters on American Independence and on Liberty ; Middleton's letters from Rome, full of ingenious arguments to prove that the Roman religious rites were in reality survivals of Pagan ceremonies ; *Peter Plymley's Letters*, written by Sydney Smith in promotion of the cause of Catholic Emancipation, with a wit and irony rivalling Swift's ; Milman's Letters to a Prebendary, acute, learned and brilliant ; and many other similar productions. These and such like, though adopting the forms of the epistolary art, were in reality masterly treatises, and therefore can scarcely come within the scope of these remarks.

Nor can the didactic letters, so dear to some dull minds in the last century, be fairly considered here. No dryer method of imparting instruction has ever been invented. The present generation, which is somewhat averse from receiving information in this form, has ceased to pay heed to the admonitions of Mrs. Chapone and Lord Chesterfield, or to the more ancient letters of Sir Henry Sidney to his famous son Sir Philip ; although it has been quaintly observed that if the father's letters had any part in forming so perfect a character as that of the Elizabethan hero, the practice of writing in this manner might with advantage be re-introduced.

But the letters which are for all time are such as arise naturally out of the everyday pursuits of the writer, and display unconsciously his inner and true self, with his views of life expressed honestly and without constraint. Since men first learned to bridge over the dreariness of distance by written words, letters such as these have existed, and many have fortunately been preserved to present to us invaluable pictures of the inner life of past ages. And side by side with them there have been handed down to us more conscious and elaborate epistolary compositions, carefully prepared for the public eye, and losing value in certain respects in proportion to the amount of conscious effort expended on them. Going back to classic days, we find but few

letter-writers who could escape from the trammels of the received style of rhetorical display. Beautiful as are the celebrated letters of Pliny the Younger, a certain sense of over-elaborate finish has led many critics to suppose that even this humane and tranquil sage had ever before him, in writing his ten books of Letters, the idea that they would be judged less as familiar letters than as literary compositions. Nevertheless their place is a high one, though not the highest, amongst the precious remains of classical antiquity. They contain vivid pictures of the great events of his time, with graphic descriptions of the memorable persecutions of the Christians. They show us how he lived his pleasant time, delighting in literature and in philanthropy, turning his attention to the cultivation of his estate when the performance of his important duties as Roman pro-consul of Bithynia gave him leisure for home-life. Taken as a whole they are all but faultless letters—models of style and grace—instructive, but not over-burdened with instruction; retaining in their English dress their native power to charm.

Frequently as the comparison has been drawn between the Letters of Pliny and the Letters of Cicero, the conclusion seems to be ever the same. Cicero, it is acknowledged, excels in those touches of nature that make the whole world kin; and we, in the latter years of the nineteenth century, may clearly see across some fifty generations the workings of the mind of the great Roman, with its weaknesses and all its noble traits, as if he had been an eminent contemporary just gone from among us. Beginning in the year B.C. 68, Cicero's extant correspondence carries us, charmed and fascinated, through the subsequent history of his stirring times and his brilliant restless career. We see him elated with his success, and full of generous thought for others in his time of triumph, when he could truly boast that "to him was owing the salvation of both the city and the commonwealth;" and we trace him through the strangely varied scenes of his life to the pathetic moment when, a fugitive exile from the Rome he saved,



he penned to his wife that most touching of letters, in which he confesses that as he tries to write the tears blind his weary eyes. The insight they give us into the man's passionately earnest and ardent nature, is something quite unique in the letter-writing of any age. We know him almost as he knew himself; with his tender love of home, and wife, and children—such a love of hearth and home as Macaulay has so nobly described in one of his finest lays—with his playful wit, his yearning for sympathy, his tenderness of heart, and his exalted philosophy. In all his descriptions of men and things around him, there is a freshness which would give interest to the driest subject, and a fulness of detail which renders these glimpses into ancient Roman life exceedingly valuable to us now. Nothing to equal these letters in charm and interest has been spared us from antiquity, and the many modern writers who have commented on them, and vainly tried to find words wherein to describe the peculiar power of their style, have not yet exhausted their great subject. De Quincey describes them as “all-embracing;” and a German writer, who endeavours to convey some idea of the cause of their immortality, has told us that it may be that they delight us by reason of the feminine quality of the mind of the writer, and because of his inexhaustible and far-extended sympathies, and his entire loveableness. This reason—though like many German solutions of literary problems it is somewhat far-fetched—may partly explain the hold Cicero's letters have had on so many great minds as ideally perfect examples of a difficult art; for it has often been said that all the most noble men have something of the woman in them. And, indeed, no woman writing of her children, could surpass in tenderness those parts of Cicero's private correspondence where his well-beloved little son and daughter are described as the pride and delight of his life. Speaking of the girl Tullia with the loving diminutive Tulliola, he tells his friend in one letter that she sends imperious child-like messages, and in another that she institutes an action for breach of contract inasmuch as

her messages are neglected. And with fatherly pride he dwells on the traits of "that most aristocratic child" his son, with a loving fulness of detail that could not be improved on by any of our modern poets of childhood—not even by Victor Hugo. These letters afford us glimpses of public as well as of private life, in descriptions of the daily work of a Roman provincial administrator, and show us the pursuits that filled the leisure moments of the days of a polished Roman gentleman. In short, the one great characteristic of the eight hundred letters of Cicero which remain is their exceeding *naturalness*; and when this is said of letters written in the age of rhetorical composition, the highest praise has been awarded. They build up an imperishable monument for one of the greatest of men.

In the case of other celebrated letter-writers belonging to classic times, scholarly doubts as to authenticity and date have somewhat impaired the full pleasure and instruction to be derived from their epistles. There is for instance, the case of Alciphron, who is supposed to have flourished in the second or third century before Christ, probably a contemporary of Lucian. His extant letters, 113 in number, are clear and simple in style, and present admirable pictures of Grecian customs and manners. Through them, he takes high rank among letter-writers. Of the letters of Seneca, fine compositions though they be, the same cannot be said; for, in spite of the admiration bestowed on them by Petrarch, who copied their style, they betray an amount of evident labour and finish, which compel their classification as written orations rather than as epistles to friends.

In the revival of classical learning which awoke the ardent lovers of literature in the fourteenth century, these, and many other old masters of the art and craft of letter-writing, furnished models for the disciples of the New Learning, who strove by diligent study of these precious relics of great men, to acquire some portion of their classic ease and grace of style; and no man ever succeeded better in grafting the graces of a bygone age on the manners of mediæval times than

Petrarch. Petrarch's fame as a letter-writer is almost, if not altogether, equal to his celebrity as a poet. In his noble and deeply-cultivated mind there was a marked affinity to the greatness of soul that distinguished the men whose works he did so much to rescue from oblivion ; and while he copied their manner with loving fidelity, he added so many touches, characteristic of his own intense and noble individuality, that no one would ever think of describing him as a mere copyist. Few men, indeed, have ever made a more careful study of the art they have excelled in than Petrarch did, or have endeavoured so earnestly as he to win from antiquity the secret of its charm. And success crowned the efforts of years : first by the happy discovery at Venice (after long search in the archives of many cities) of some of Cicero's hitherto unknown epistles, and finally by the perfection he attained in the art he loved. In the three hundred letters left after he had fastidiously eliminated and burned whole chests of attempts which did not satisfy his fine taste, we have a very remarkable example of the happy blending of nature and studied art. To acquire something of the easy and epigrammatic style of Cicero, he formed a habit of writing to his friends on every conceivable subject ; and into these letters the man of culture threw his whole mind, so that in them we find a finished picture of himself, and a history of his age full of minute detail, of portraits of famous men, and of masterly descriptions of great events. Rich also they are in pleasant wit, in impassioned enthusiasm, in philosophical thought and political opinion, in noble candour, and in ardent friendship, covering a long period and treating of numerous celebrated historic scenes and personages ; they also give valuable incidental pictures of the daily life of an Italian gentleman of the highest type during this great period of the Renaissance. It is a remarkable fact, however, that although he corresponded with one friend for twenty-six years, and although his well-known letters to Boccaccio extend over a long period, and are of the most intimate and friendly character, those imagi-



nary epistles addressed to Cicero contain the most vivid presentment of the man's secret soul. It may be that to none of his contemporaries could he reveal all the thoughts that distinguished him as one born before his age. To them he could freely write on men and manners, on politics and philosophy. He could be pleasantly sarcastic, as in his humorous description of the testy and troublesome guest who concealed his Italian birth, and played with but ill grace at being a born Greek; or gently humorous, as when he ridicules the effect on Boccaccio's nerves of a monkish message from the other world. The tone of his epistles is always manly and full of quiet self-reliance and dignity, whether they be addressed to great men, or to old friends; but in none of them could he reveal his inner self with all his love of letters and his noble thoughts, so freely as in those he poured his soul into when he addressed his master and model, the light of whose brilliant intellect shining across the dark ages had inspired his own genius and guided him to fame.

Turning to the history of our own land, we find that high eminence in this delightful art has been attained by many English men and women. Compared with the classical languages, English does not indeed lend itself to much grace of diction. Yet our established character for domestic virtues may have proved helpful to us here; it may form at least the partial basis of the success that many of our writers have attained in handling the simple subjects of everyday life. The sturdy truthfulness, also, which we are fond of claiming for ourselves as a national trait, may have prevented our most famous letter-writers from falling into the common mistake of writing merely for effect. The well-known letters of the Paston collection, written between the years 1422 and 1509, though they cannot of course be regarded as exhibiting good literary form, are yet of the greatest value in presenting a picture of English social life in the fifteenth century. The interests and occupations of a family of gentle birth and some ambition are minutely described, and there

are also full accounts of public events which make these "rough-hewn" Norfolk letters, a very valuable contribution to the history of the domestic condition of England.

But our noble language may almost be said to have been inarticulate for utterance of this kind until a somewhat later day. The learned of all countries then wrote to one another in Latin; and exquisite as are many of the letters remaining to us from the period before the English people fairly mastered the use of their native tongue for conveying their best thoughts to one another, their letters can in but few cases be described as conveying the charm of spontaneity, which is one of the best graces of letter-writing. Finish and cultured ease are common characteristics, and a scholarly flow of well-arranged thought is present in them; but they stand higher as compositions than as letters. Amongst the most perfect examples of this style are those of the learned Erasmus, who has always been regarded as one of the greatest masters of correspondence as a fine art. In the letters of his famous contemporary and friend, Sir Thomas More, there is so much of human nature, of shrewd and kindly humour, and of noble thought, that these epistles take a place of their own amongst those letters which history will not willingly let die. There is one wherein he tells his beloved daughter, Margaret, of the pride he felt when her Latin letter pleased the most learned Bishop in England; and another, written with a coal from his prison to that same daughter, which breathes the tenderest love and the most simple piety; both conveying to us a delightful picture of the man's noble nature and loving heart, unchanged in joy and in grief. Again, in a witty letter to his friends in Antwerp, More sketches himself with some charming touches of easy humour. And in that delightful letter to his wife, on hearing how his house and barns at Chelsea had been destroyed by the carelessness of a neighbour's servant, we see, perhaps more plainly than in any other relic of his correspondence, the

charm of the man, his goodness, gaiety, and greatness of mind.

Many letters remain to us, both public and private, descriptive of the "spacious times of Great Elizabeth," most of them distinguished by a breadth and dignity of style which makes them valuable as specimens of literature. The correspondence between the rival Queens is well worth reading for the vivid glimpses it furnishes of the characters and mutual relations of these two famous women: Elizabeth's, imperious and epigrammatic; her fair cousin of Scotland's, full of pathos and of bitter irony. And there are other famous letters of Mary's which Mr. Froude does not hesitate to stigmatise as "infernally treacherous," and which have been perhaps as much commented on and are as celebrated in history as any ever penned by woman. We gain some insight into her rival's lonely heart, "aching for loss of love," in the sharp letters that passed between Essex and herself, whilst in many a manly and decided epistle to ministers and ambassadors, we see the far-reaching policy that showed the great power of intellect this most man-minded woman brought to bear on her troubled times. It may indeed be said that no one of our sovereigns has been so fully self-pourtrayed as Elizabeth. Imperious scrawls of Henry VIII. remain, typically matter-of-fact and self-centred; a few of Catherine Parr's are left to show her rare tact; some pathetic and nobly-worded letters of Charles I. testify to his love for his wife, and to the strength and depth of his feelings; but history contains few other interesting personal letters written by the rulers of England. Of one, whose brief taste of royal power led to the cruel and early death that ended a loveable youth of culture and all gentle graces, we have at least one beautiful letter still extant in "her most incomparable hand," wherein she remonstrates with her tutor Harding on his apostacy to the Roman faith on Mary's accession. Another luckless and lovely queen has left a letter of pathetic appeal, which might touch the hardest heart, but which



nevertheless failed to move Henry VIII. to spare Anne Boleyn.

Of a very different order are the letters of Oliver Cromwell, which in stern and telling language breathe his own intense individuality and force of will. They have been pronounced "good" by a critic not given to praise—Carlyle; and good they assuredly are, in that they convey to us a strangely distinct impression of the manner of the man who wrote them in the thick of great events, in the confusion of religious and civil strife. In their brief, strong, and earnest phrases they calmly tell news of battle or victory, or great purposes, to his like-minded friends. One of them, a peculiarly striking letter dated "Leaguer before York," in which Cromwell announces to Colonel Walton how his brave son fell on the bloody field of Marston, displays a unique grandeur of rugged simplicity, conveying fine and exalted thought in a style that recalls the Scripture narrative which was ever before his mind.

After the Restoration a lighter style of treatment begins to prevail both in public and in private correspondence. French grace of touch and ease of manner comes in to influence the graver style of the earlier English writers, and after the date of the interesting writings of Evelyn of Wotton, a new era seems to open up in the history of letter-writing as a fine art.

Very early in the eighteenth century, that mirror of the manners of the day, the famous *Spectator*, put in a plea for the observance of the promptings of nature. "I am more pleased," says Addison, "with a letter that is filled with touches of nature than of wit." This indeed is the key-note of the age that must be described as the best letter-writing period of English literature. It produced those masterpieces of artless art—of art so perfect that it looks precisely like nature—the letters of Pope. Censured with savage jealousy by his contemporaries, and looked on with suspicion by later critics, they were yet regarded by the writer himself with the fondest pride. Few famous letters have given rise to greater diversities of opinion. Whether produced

with too great care or written, as Pope would have us believe they were, on the spur of the moment, they remain charming examples of a polite art, and most delicately drawn pictures of a bygone day. We read them with delight for the sketches they give of the "teacup times of wood and hood," and of the men and women of fashion whom their writer so dearly loved; as well as for their easy style, their quaint old idioms, and their delicious touches of wit. Extreme naturalness is their distinguishing feature—a grace that was but little affected in Pope's period, and but little to be expected from so artificial a poet. Even the most high-flown compliments are paid without a suggestion of the stilted style of the times, and the most erudite and classical allusions arise so naturally from his own absorbing interest in his translations that they seem to come without the slightest effort from the poet's facile pen.

"Our general taste in England is for epigram, and it is a Gothic taste," so said Addison; but his reflections have not cured the nation of its fancy for a pointed and incisive style. In this quality Pope's letters display special excellence, so that it seems safe to prophesy for them a permanent place in the highest rank. It must, we fear, be reluctantly admitted that Mr. Elwin has succeeded in demonstrating that Pope's letters were composed as essays in an elaborate art, by an author who looked steadily beyond his correspondent to the printing press and the judgment of posterity.

The same period produced another eminent writer of letters, whose name is a commonplace of the students of correspondence. The letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the keen wit and woman of fashion—the "dirty little thing" of Walpole's prejudiced description—and the friend and enemy by turns of the poet of Twickenham, do not require at our hands any full description. They are vivid and clever; they give lively descriptions of scenes and people; still, clever as they are in themselves, they fail to convey a wholly pleasant ideal of the woman who wrote them, for their

touch is hard and their tone, is often harsh and unwomanly. Vanity and caprice too frequently obtrude themselves, although largely counterbalanced by the writer's vigorous sense and masculine courage. Lady Mary's letters, however, on the whole, are considerably inferior to the letters of Madame de Sévigné in all that gives charm to correspondence. If it be conceded that she is the first of English female letter-writers, her famous French rival must rank as first amongst the women of all nations, for she excels in exquisite charm, in ease, grace, freshness, and sparkle, as well as in the revelation of a rich and essentially feminine nature. Her letters, says a recent writer, "sparkle with French *esprit* and spontaneous gaiety of heart ; and their writer is scarce anywhere quite equalled in the delicate *finesse* with which, in a few careless rapid words, she flings off a scrap of light narrative, dashes in a little graceful picture, or points a dramatic situation. Above all remarkable is the lightly-moved and ever active sympathy which keeps her exquisitely *en rapport* with the interest of whatever may be passing before her." It is to her overmastering love for her "infinitely dear child," Madame de Grignan, that posterity owes the greater portion of the letters that have given her immortal fame. There is not one single touch of studied art in any of them, for she was herself entirely unconscious of her rare gift, and kept no copies of her matchless "conversations in writing." Of her correspondents, Bussy Rabutin alone knew the full value of these delightful letters ; but as soon as even an imperfect and garbled edition of them appeared, the whole literary world recognized their worth, and from that time the cultivated and charming Frenchwoman has been regarded, as Mackintosh says, in the light of "an immortal writer."

Addison says that in writing we look to men for gravity and to women for vivacity, and this may perhaps explain the remarkable excellence attained in correspondence by so many Frenchwomen, whose touch is proverbially light and whose tact almost



amounts to genius. For among the varied requirements of a good letter-writer tact is one of the first essentials. To know when to pass lightly from an exhausted topic, to discern how much elaboration a slight subject may bear without strain, is an all-important element of success; and it is for this merit that a writer in the *Quarterly* awards the highest praise to Cicero: "He never bores his readers, even when most diffuse." The same may be said of the inimitable Madame de Sévigné; and also of the famous letter-writer who so ardently admired her style, Horace Walpole. The letters of this accomplished man of the world will possibly be found more acceptable to critics of a later generation than they were to some of the elder reviewers. Lord Macaulay, for example, complains of their palpable want of truth, and observes that, although they were *apparently* unstudied, the critical eye could see in them signs of great study and careful elaboration. But however great the effort may have been to obtain an appearance of ease, and often of deliberately commonplace style, the letters in which Horace Walpole described fashionable follies and the brilliant society of his day must always be valuable as finished cabinet pictures of a period that was full of literary, artistic, and social interest. And those wherein we learn more of his inner self and of his philosophy of life have a witty playfulness and friendly ease peculiar to themselves. His set was famous for the perfection to which they had brought the art of correspondence, and among his most distinguished friends was "the dear blind old woman," Madame du Deffand, who had turned her great talents almost entirely in this direction. Walpole, who could be severe enough in his criticisms, had pronounced her letters to the great Voltaire "charming;" and the correspondence is indeed a favourable specimen of sustained animation and freshness on the lady's part, and of scholarly power and graceful mockery on the part of Voltaire. A somewhat pathetic interest attaches to her letters of a later and sadder age, addressed to Walpole when he

was fifty and she was seventy years old. In them the witty, wearied woman of the world displays a passionate desire for love and tenderness from the icy-hearted lord of Strawberry Hill. This makes her dictated correspondence sorrowful enough reading, and rendered it somewhat exasperating to the recipient, who had no genius for such passionate demonstrations. In the darkened and lonely age of this clever and fascinating woman—probably the wittiest woman that ever lived—we find an exception to the maxim of Rochefoucauld, that women are seldom moved by friendship, because, having known love, they find its delights insipid. She who had all through her brilliant life been haunted by a sense of the unreality of all affection yearned for some sign of it in the English friend she loved so well; and although his replies only display a bored indifference to her feelings, however much respect he might feel for her *esprit*, it is hard to read her touching letters without being moved to pity for the untimely profession of a passionate friendship. Yet the edge of one's pity is apt to get blunted when one recalls Mr. George Saintsbury's judgment that "she was thoroughly unamiable, purely selfish, jealous, spiteful, destitute of humour, if full of wit."

Walpole's "twin wives," the Miss Berrys, whose fortunate fate it was to be the chosen friends of the most famous men of their day, knew better how to keep the high place which their sympathetic and receptive intelligence had won for them in Walpole's calm affections. In their published correspondence we have pleasant descriptions of the society they moved in; and if we are sometimes made unpleasantly aware that the Miss Berrys regarded good birth and breeding as the only passport to their interest and regard, we must remember that this was one of the few prejudices they entertained. The rare gift of fascination, which those women possessed in a remarkable degree, is probably of all graces the most evanescent, and does not necessarily fix itself in literary form. Hence we ought not perhaps to be disappointed with the letters, where we see as

little evidence of it as of the intellectual power which made Madame de Staël affirm that one of the Miss Berrys was "by far the cleverest woman in England." Perhaps there was little in their circumstances to call out great powers of letter-writing, for they were adored by their correspondents; and it has been said that the best letters of both Madame de Sévigné and Madame du Deffand were drawn from them by the keen consciousness of ill-requited love, in one case by a cold and unsympathetic daughter, and in the other by a harsh and over-fastidious friend.

This somewhat fanciful way of accounting for the excellence of these particular specimens of good feminine letters will not, however, explain the charm of Madame de Staël's limpid and thoughtful style. Without apparent effort to please or parade of cleverness, the force of intellect and clear judgment in this distinguished woman infused into her letters remarkable beauty, from the age of fifteen when she corresponded with Rousseau, down to the end of her life, when those who vainly tried to convey a distinct sense of their simple force could only say, "It is her thought that is the essence of her style."

And again, her illustrious countrywoman, Madame de Maintenon, wrote so effectively that on a first reading of her letters, Walpole declared that he so far fell in love with her, as to feel jealous for the celebrity of his first favourite, Madame de Sévigné. Her correspondence, which is voluminous and important, lacks the charm of Madame de Sévigné, but displays great intellectual power. Mademoiselle Aissé and Mademoiselle de Lespinasse (contemporaries of Madame du Deffand), Eugénie de Guérin, Madame de Genlis, and many other names will occur to those familiar with French social history, as having shed lustre on Letters. A letter by Madame de Genlis, written when she was a girl of seventeen, so fascinated the Count de Genlis, into whose hands it fell, that on the strength of its cleverness and grace, he offered her his hand and fortune; even as the famous little letter of



Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz won for her the love of our English George III., and as the witty letter of Madame de Staël to Monsieur de Fontenelle first caused her brilliant talents to be discovered.

It would appear that the art of writing a good letter is the birthright of Frenchwomen, for we find but few eminent correspondents among their countrymen. The once famous letters of Fénelon, the fine productions of Voltaire, Diderot, and Galiani, and in recent days the polished but somewhat artificial letters "To an Unknown Lady," by Prosper Mérimée, are probably the chief exceptions. On the other hand, the literary history of our own country is rich in examples. Although Swift, in editing Sir William Temple's Letters, which were then regarded as the most elegant specimens in the language, regretted our national poverty in this respect, the generation that succeeded the learned Dean was destined to reverse his judgment, and to leave on record vast numbers of letters whose grace and style soon caused complete oblivion of the elegant epistles of Sir William. Swift himself shews in his best known letters great force and grasp, if not beauty, of style. Both Thackeray and Forster have dwelt with delight on the exquisite tenderness of his private letters to Stella, and the less loving but still charming epistles he sent to Vanessa. Thackeray has also done much for the memory of Steele, the careless and fascinating spendthrift, whose letters to his wife are full of playful humour and deep affection, and display in a kindly light his chivalry and his generous soul. In a widely different manner do the letters of Gray, whether learned or merely literary, delight all readers. His great knowledge and his faultless style have placed him amongst the very first of English epistolary writers; although there is a chill perfection in the tone, which has made some minds incline to the belief that with all his delicate finish his fame is more that of an essayist than of a letter-writer. There can be little doubt that his letters are far surpassed by those of Cowper, whose very quiet life was so restricted in its actual experiences that only his own peculiar

genius could have recommended it to general interest. "A vein of playful irony mingled with the most sublime simplicity" is the best description of the peculiar characteristic of his letters. Although it has been said that simplicity must repose on art that has become nature, yet no critic has yet arisen to find one fault, either of artificial effort or self-consciousness, in the fresh and healthy tone of these letters. They preserve pleasant pictures of the quiet life of the cultured scholar, whose days were so sadly clouded by heavy affliction, and whose earnest piety breathes through all his works, even when he was most distressed, while his grace and wit give a charm that is almost unique to those written in his happier days.

The few letters left us by another poet, Oliver Goldsmith, possess very attractive elements in their simplicity and their sadness. Among the letters of Goldsmith may be noted in particular one addressed to his Irish relations, unspeakably touching in its appeal for affection and remembrance. Few persons could read it and remain unmoved, so straight from his aching heart issues the pathetic utterance.

The hasty generalization which asserts that the best poet is the best letter-writer, would certainly seem well founded when one considers the long list of Englishmen that are celebrated both for their poems and their letters. As we have seen in mediæval times, in the case of Petrarch, for example, the two arts were often excelled in by the same writer; and modern times furnish us with many more instances. Shelley's letters are amongst the very best of English compositions, and have scarcely received the full meed of praise due to their classic purity of style and their beautiful thoughts. In them the fearless nobility of his nature shines out clearly. The trusting affection he lavishes on those he loves, renders Gilfillan's description of him as "the eternal child" strangely suited to his gifted nature, while the ardent hopefulness of youth seemed indeed imperishable within his breast. To Keats, whose name is naturally associated with Shelley's, the

same praise cannot be given. Though his letters are full of true poetic feeling, they are disappointing in style and do not add to his fame. The letters of Burns are excellent; simple in style and entirely truthful in feeling, free from any thought of pleasing the public eye, and full of poetic charm. Charles Lamb, whose humour seemed to be most spontaneous, wrote letters as he wrote essays, with infinite charm and with an appearance of the most simple ease. It is hard to agree with the critic who found in Lamb's letters signs of laboured effort. Byron's letters were famous in their day, but their restless brilliancy is their chief characteristic, and they assuredly do not shew him at his best. Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, and many other poets attained less eminence in letter-writing. Perhaps they did not care to try to excel.

Among Englishwomen there have been many whose letters, if not of the first order of excellence, make pleasant reading and convey a favourable impression of the general culture of our countrywomen. The gentle and kindly old author, Samuel Richardson, gathered round him a group of clever and charming girls, whose names in later life were not unknown to their contemporaries, and are not now entirely forgotten. The charming Hester Mulso was one of them; and when her girlish days of adoring the author of *Pamela* were past, she developed, as Mrs. Chapone, into a somewhat severe matron, whose letters to a young lady were favourite reading with our grandmothers. Mrs. Delany and her sister, who were among Richardson's friends, have left letters which form one of the best known if not the most charming collections of old-time gossip. Mrs. Montague, famous for her feather hangings and the meetings at her house of the Blue Stocking Club, was also a letter-writer of some eminence. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the learned lady whose Greek and Latin studies brought her into correspondence with the great men of her day, left behind her a collection of letters, which, however, disclose but few touches of human nature and easy wit in their laboured style. Of



a different order are the sprightly and charming letters of Mrs. Hannah More, in which we have the artless delight of a young girl's first glimpse of London, and first raptures over meeting the distinguished men she had dreamt of in her quiet home. In these letters we follow her through her singularly happy life, and see her liked wherever she went, drawing out the best and tenderest side of the great Doctor, and winning compliments from all manner of people for her fresh and radiant happiness and her bright intelligence. The later letters also, where graver thoughts possess her mind, are pleasant reading, perhaps because there is a simple truthfulness in them and an unconscious fascination in the insight into the mind of a highly cultivated English gentlewoman who had retired from brilliant society and its attractions whilst in the height of her popularity, to devote herself to what she felt to be her highest duty.

In that most difficult branch of writing, the descriptive, our countrywomen have also been often singularly happy. The collection of letters by Mrs. Grant of Laggan, for example, written some sixty years since, still breathes much of the fragrance of her fresh mountain air. Other names will readily occur to the reader. It is now time for us to bring to a close this rapid survey of the history of letter-writing, contenting ourselves with having pointed to the chief examples, and wishing our readers every success in drawing inspiration from the sources we have indicated.

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## HINTS ON LETTER-WRITING.

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THE ability to write a good letter is by no means a common accomplishment, even among educated people; why this should be so, it is not easy at first sight to discern. Part of the bad letter-writing must no doubt be charged on sheer carelessness; many people never taking the time or trouble to compose and write a letter properly. But the larger portion must probably be attributed to want of proficiency in those subsidiary arts, on which the art of letter-writing depends.

Four things may be said to be absolutely necessary to the production of a good letter:—

- (1). Suitable matter.
- (2). Correct grammar.
- (3). Appropriate style.
- (4). Legible writing.

To start with, the writer must have “something to say” which is worth saying; and this, when once obtained, must be expressed in a grammatical and otherwise suitable form, and set forth in a legible hand. This is really about the sum of the necessary requirements. Many people, however, labour under the idea that the chief thing in writing is to express themselves in high-sounding phraseology. This is, of course, an egregious mistake. What is wanted to be done is simply this: to communicate to our correspondent in writing what we should wish to say to him if he were present. In taking up your pen, therefore, do not lay aside the natural qualities belonging to you, and assume the rôle of a “fine writer.” Be yourself. Polish your style somewhat, and of course remove the common defects of conversational form; but firmly refrain from

any attempt to employ long words or unusual forms of expression. Call a spade a spade, and not "an agricultural implement." Do not follow the example of the M.P., who asked a witness before a committee, "What is the ordinary beverage of the industrial population in your locality?" when he wanted to know what the working people in the witness's district commonly drank. Mr. Punch has ridiculed this affectation very effectively, in the announcement that "the animal of the canine species has returned to the rejected substance, and the porcine pachyderm after ablution to volution in lutulent matter!" Be natural—not artificial. Write as you would speak. Let the novelty of your ideas, rather than the eccentricity of your style, bespeak the attention of your reader.

Letters may be roughly classified in three divisions:

- (1). Familiar letters.
- (2). Business letters.
- (3). Literary letters.

And the styles in which we express our ideas should vary according as the communication we are writing is of one or other of these three kinds.

In familiar correspondence between friend and friend, the matter is most usually of a narrative order. In such cases we should express ourselves naturally, clearly, and much in the same way as we should if actually talking to our correspondent. If this rule be followed we shall rarely weary him. Forbear writing very long letters unless the circumstances of the case warrant it; even letters of but moderate length should not be written too frequently, or without adequate cause. One must look at the letter from one's correspondent's point of view no less than from one's own position.

Letters of a *Business* character should be briefer and more concise than Familiar letters. The diffuse conversational style is out of place here, and although it is not necessary to be *telegraphically* curt, the writer ought to lop off all redundant, roundabout words and phrases, and go straight to the point. In business,



remember "time is money," and set forth your statements in such form and arrangement that your correspondent may seize your meaning in the shortest space of time. If you require him to answer a series of questions, do not scatter them throughout the letter, but gather them together in one place, and number each, so that he may be able to reply without being obliged to write them all over again.

In all letters, but especially in business letters, facts and figures must be accurately stated. Make sure of the right *address*, both your own and your correspondent's. Make sure of the right *date*. When you use "to-morrow" or "yesterday," or "this evening," insert the name of the day you mean; your correspondent may note your date, and your date may be accurate, but he may easily forget that your letter has taken a day to reach him, and thus give to your "to-morrow" a meaning you do not intend, or he may mistake the date. By inserting the day (Wednesday, or otherwise,) you keep everybody right.

A long letter, especially one of a business character should be broken up into paragraphs and placed under appropriate heads. By doing this, your correspondent will be able to understand and to refer to it with greater facility. Nothing is more annoying than to be compelled to wade through a mass of epistolary matter in order to find something which we know it to contain. Put your correspondent in a position to lay his finger on the point at once. If your writing occupies more than one sheet, or even if it extend to more than two pages of note paper, each side or page should be numbered. Long letters are best written on quarto or foolscap paper, with a good margin at the left hand, in which the headings may be placed if thought desirable. This allows your correspondent room for annotation, and is a very great convenience.

Never sit down to write a long or important letter without having fixed on a plan or arrangement. Before you begin, settle clearly in your own mind the matters you intend to write about, and what you intend to say

about them. This is not an easy task for inexperienced people at first, but a little practice will give facility. Although somewhat paradoxical, it is nevertheless true, that long letters are often easier to write than short ones, the reason being, that to condense what we have to say, and to omit unimportant details, requires a considerable expenditure of time and skill.

It is a good plan to set down upon paper a list of matters to be mentioned. Arrange the whole in proper order, separating those which are dissimilar and grouping together such as are alike in nature.

Letters are often written between men interested in science or literature. Such letters are of a higher class than either of the two classes already mentioned. They are more in the nature of literary than epistolary efforts, although they may not at the moment be intended for the public eye. The rules of formal literary composition apply to these with greater force, perhaps, than to the two former kinds. In all three, however, the fundamental rules of composition and style must be observed; and accordingly we devote the following section to their treatment.

In borrowing a phrase or passage from an author, be careful to quote the exact words, and see to it that your application does no violence to the context you have borrowed them from—unless, of course, you obviously propose a new application of them for humorous effect. An incorrect quotation misrepresents an author if he be dead, libels him if he be living. A more gross injustice still is to ascribe to one man the sentiments expressed by another, as is sometimes done by speakers and writers in haste or carelessness, or through fickleness of memory. When uncertain of the phrase it is desired to quote, or its authorship, neither should be given; unless it can be verified before putting pen to paper. If this cannot be done, a paraphrase will convey the general idea, and a candid statement should be made that the writer is in doubt as to the authorship of the passage referred to. Quotations, in order to impress, should be novel. Some, used daily by literary scribblers

and beginners, have done duty for ages, and in spite of their hoary appearance, their sententiousness, and truth, have by familiarity bred contempt. On the other hand, brand-new quotations, or such as have been resuscitated from dead and forgotten works, should be employed but sparingly, lest it be thought that the writer is endeavouring to air his knowledge and research. The interlarding of compositions in one's own tongue with quotations from a foreign language is very offensive to people that do not understand them. A writer who indulges in this practice gains more credit for his conceit and vanity than for his learning, as a quotation may be got from a book of reference by one who has not a smattering of the language he professes to understand.

An affected idea prevails amongst many persons of education, that it is evidence of vulgarity to write in neat and legible characters. They therefore inflict upon their correspondents a style of penmanship which it is difficult and sometimes impossible to decipher. Writers of this class disgrace themselves and insult the receivers of their communications. This statement needs no argument to a well-informed and reasonable mind. When we write, we should remember that someone is to read and understand. The handwriting should be as plain as the meaning of the words employed. Think before writing, and, having written, let the words stand without emendation; and, above all, let your signature be bold and legible, not a mystical, slovenly scrawl.

Never cross a letter; seldom add a postscript. Do not categorically repeat questions which you are required to answer, unless in business letters of an extremely formal nature, or letters on legal matters. If you speak of yourself in the third person, do so throughout the note; do not change from the third to the first person. If your letter contains an important enclosure, it should be sealed with wax. If it be of an exceptionally important nature, you ought to send it registered. Should its purport relate to your *own business exclusively*, and a



reply be necessary, a stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed, *but not otherwise.*

The address of the writer of a letter, followed by the date, should be clearly set forth in the top right-hand corner of the first page. A little below it, to the left, should be the salutation, as "Sir," "Dear Sir," or "Madam." Below the salutation, a little to the right, the body of the letter should begin, the first word being placed under the last of the salutation. The concluding lines should form distinct paragraphs, each a little to the right of the other, thus:

"I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

THOMAS MARTIN ;"

the first paragraph ("I am,") beginning midway between the left and right edges of the page. The name of the person to whom the letter is addressed is generally placed below the writer's signature, to the left, and at a distance about double that of the space between the lines in the body of the letter; or it may be placed at the commencement of the letter above the salutation. In addressing a stranger, the proper salutation is "Sir," or "Madam," and the letter may be concluded "Yours obediently," "Your obedient servant," or "Yours respectfully." In addressing a business firm to whose partners you are not well known, use the salutation "Gentlemen," and conclude with "Yours truly," or "Yours faithfully;" "very" may be used before the adverb in each instance. Or, for variety, you may reverse the order: "Faithfully yours," "Very truly yours," &c. A clergyman can be addressed "Reverend Sir," "Reverend and Dear Sir," "Dear Sir," or "My Dear Sir," according to the terms of intimacy. In writing formally to superiors, it is proper to conclude with "I have the honour to be;" but the extremely formal endings of a century ago are quite gone out of use. "Your most obedient, most humble servant," wears the aspect of too profound obeisance, for the courtesy of our day. The style "Esq." is now appended

to the name of almost every person of respectability, although only members of Parliament, landowners and professional men have a right to it. Some persons having both a business and private address, are frequently styled "Mr." at the former, and "Esq." when approached in their private capacity. In the cases of persons of superior rank, and of Royalty and nobility, the forms of epistolary address are given at the end of this work.

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## COMPOSITION AND THE STRUCTURE OF SENTENCES.

WITH REMARKS ON POINTS OF STYLE.

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COMPOSITION is the art of expressing thought by means of written language. Language consists of an immense number of groups of articulate sounds or words, which are represented to the eye by means of combinations of signs called letters. Words are the representatives of ideas, and when grouped together in the proper manner form sentences, expressing our thoughts and feelings.

The first thing that the composer has to do is to find his topic; the next is to make up his mind what he is going to say about it; he then proceeds to choose the proper language for conveying his meaning, the right names for the things he wishes to write about. All vulgarisms and slang expressions should be studiously avoided, and the writer should seek neither to resuscitate obsolete or forgotten terms, nor to coin new ones. He must use words in their recognised applications, without attempting to extend or to contract their meanings. Such meanings, it is to be remembered, are arrived at, or rather confirmed by common agreement; they are not attached to the words at the caprice

of any particular individual. If imperfectly acquainted with the signification of any word that he purposes using, the writer must turn to the dictionary and make sure that he is adopting the recognised usage.

Further, we must arrange our words in the right manner so that they shall exactly express the meaning that we intend to convey. Generally speaking, for every member of a sentence there is a right and a wrong position; and if the right position of any single member be not selected, the chances are that other members will be thrown out of their proper places, and that, even if the meaning be not confused, the expression will be rendered ineffective or even uncertain. Two rules, at least, must be observed. First—Every word or expression must be placed as near as possible to the other words or expressions that it is intended to affect. Second—Emphatic words should stand in emphatic positions; that is to say, at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

To take an example or two: "The captain whispered something in Sir Roger's ear, that lasted till the opening of the fifth act." The exact meaning of Addison in this sentence is not quite clear. Grammatically, it may be (1) that the whispering lasted, or (2) that the something lasted, or (3) that Sir Roger's ear lasted, till the opening of the fifth act. More strictly, the last alternative; for the relative ought always to be placed as close as possible to its antecedent, that is, to the word to which it refers. Now the sentence is right up to "ear," were it not for the long clause that follows "ear." The verb "whispered" is immediately followed by "something," its object, and the sense is naturally extended by the next phrase "in Sir Roger's ear," indicating the direction that the whispering took. But the writer goes on to add a long clause, which necessitates some rearrangement of what would otherwise have been a perfectly arranged sentence. The simplest change is to take the antecedent down to the relative; for on the one hand the relative clause is too long to take up to the antecedent,



and on the other hand the phrase "in Sir Roger's ear" is so short that it does not sensibly disjoin the verb from its object. Rearrange thus: "The captain whispered in Sir Roger's ear something that lasted till the opening of the fifth act."

Another example: "The French nation is not consoled for the misfortunes which it has endured *by the incidental triumph of justice in Italy.*" Now this reads as if the French nation had endured misfortunes in consequence of the incidental triumph of justice in Italy. But of course this meaning, suggested by the arrangement of the sentence, is not the meaning intended by the writer. What he means is that the French do not find consolation in the triumph of justice in Italy. The true sense is easily indicated by the true arrangement—by placing together the expressions intended to be thought of together: "The French nation is not consoled, *by the incidental triumph of justice in Italy.* for the misfortunes which it has endured." The original order might stand if the expression qualifying "misfortunes" were shortened—"for *its* misfortunes"; but "endured" at once attaches to itself the expression following it, and is thus misleading.

The effect of position as a means of attaining emphasis is readily comprehended. "*Two men* I honour, and *no third*"; the object of especial attention is set in the foreground, and the contrast is the last thing that the mind dwells on. The expression could not be more emphatically arranged. "My lord, his throat is cut; *that* I did for him;" the object "that" is placed foremost in order to stand close to the preceding statement to which it refers so pointedly. So also: "His passions and prejudices led him into a great error. *That error* he determined to recant." Similarly, "Add *virtue* to your faith" is plain and pointless; "*Virtue* add to your faith" is felt to be too violent a displacement; the true emphasis requires "Add to your faith *virtue.*" Poetry takes advantage of emphatic placing more boldly than prose: "High rode in cloudless blue the moon"; "Flashed all their sabres bare"; "Slowly and

sadly they laid him down "; " Home they brought her warrior dead."

Not only is it our duty to seek to express ourselves so that our readers may understand what we write ; we are further bound to make it impossible for them to misunderstand us. To do this intelligently, however, implies a knowledge of what constitutes a sentence, and of the various forms which sentences assume. The mere rule-of-thumb notion that grows up in one's mind from reading and speaking may often be a very fair guide ; but a sure knowledge can rest only on a technical understanding of the construction of the sentence.

A sentence is the statement of some complete meaning ; as, " Columbus discovered America " ; " I do not understand what he means by such conduct " ; " Come here."

In every sentence, even the very simplest, there are at least two elements :—(1) Something spoken about, and (2) Something said about it. These two " somethings " are known as the " subject " and the " predicate."

Sentences are divided into three classes : (1) Simple, (2) Complex, (3) Compound.

A *Simple* sentence is one that contains only a single subject and a single predicate, with or without qualifications. " Columbus discovered America " is a simple sentence ; it contains one subject, " Columbus," and one predicate, " discovered (America)," and not any more subjects or predicates.

A *Complex* sentence is one that contains a principal subject and a principal predicate and also a subordinate subject and predicate. " I do not understand what he means."—Principal subject, " I " ; principal predicate, " do not understand (what he means)." Subordinate subject, " he " ; subordinate predicate, " means (what)."

A *Compound* sentence consists of two or more simple or complex sentences united. " We treated him well, but he would not stay with us " (two simple sentences united). " Although we treated him well, he would not stay with

us; he longed to return to his old home" (a complex and a simple sentence united).

In every sentence, of whichever class, there ought to be one leading statement, obviously more important than the others, and supported by the others. Several sentences of co-ordinate importance may indeed be placed together, for one reason or another in the same compound sentence. But, generally, sentences of equal importance should stand separately by themselves. And subordinate matters that do not evidently support the main statement, have no right to appear in the same sentence with it. "Half the art of composition," it has been said, "consists in keeping the subordinate parts of the sentence in proper relation to the principal parts."

The subject and the predicate in the simplest form consist of a single word each:—"Fire burns," "it rains," "who knows?" Fire, it, who—are the subjects; burns, rains, knows—are the predicates.

The SUBJECT, in its typical form, is a *Noun*. But any substitute for a noun may be used as subject. For example:

1. A Pronoun; as "*It* is cold,"—"it" standing for the weather. "*It* burns," when everybody understands that we refer to the fire, gas, &c. "*Who* knows?"

2. An Infinitive; as "*To prevent* is better than to cure." "*To prevent*" is the same as "prevention."

3. A Noun clause; as, "*That we should prevent* is better than that we should cure." "*That we should prevent*" is the same as "prevention." The expression is used for a noun, but contains a subject and a predicate of its own ("we," "should prevent"), thus making the sentence *complex*.

The OBJECT, which in its typical form is also a noun, may assume any of these three other forms. And, indeed, in whatever part of a sentence a noun may appear, there may generally be substituted for it any of the forms now exemplified.



The PREDICATE may be self-contained, as when it is an intransitive verb—"fire *burns*;" or, it may be such as to lead one to expect something to follow it, as when it is a transitive verb—"Columbus *discovered* America." Columbus discovered—what? The answer gives the "object." But so important is the object, that it is treated as a third main part of the sentence, rather than as a mere modification of the predicate. In some cases the verb of the predicate is obviously incomplete, as in the following cases: "He *became* a soldier"; "He *grew* strong"; "He *seemed* of great strength"; "Our object *was* to effect a retreat"; or, "that everyone should obtain an equal share." Here the expressions—"a soldier" (noun), "strong" (adjective), "of great strength" (phrase), "to effect a retreat" (infinitive), and "that everyone should obtain an equal share" (noun clause), are regarded as complements of the verb; that is, they fill out or complete the meaning predicated.

The QUALIFICATIONS OF THE NOUN (as subject, object, or otherwise) are various:

1. The Adjective is the typical form; as, "The *Crimean* War," "A *prudent* man."
2. Noun in apposition; as, "Nelson, *the hero of Trafalgar*."
3. Preposition and Noun Phrase; as, "The war *in the Crimea*."
4. A Participle; as, "The war *carried on in the Crimea*."
5. An Adjective Clause; as, "The war *that was carried on in the Crimea* was a severe struggle." The expression "that was fought in the Crimea" is simply equivalent to an adjective ("Crimean") qualifying "war." As it contains subject and predicate of its own, the sentence thus becomes complex.

The QUALIFICATIONS OF THE VERB (whether used as Predicate or otherwise) are these:

1. The Adverb (the typical form); as, "He fought *bravely*."
2. The Adverbial Phrase; as, "He fought *with bravery*."

3. The Adverbial Clause; as, "He fought *as brave men fight*." This last form makes the sentence *complex*; it introduces a subordinate subject ("brave men"), and a subordinate predicate ("fight"). At the same time the expression "as brave men fight," has precisely the same force as the adverb "bravely."

It is impossible, within our limits, to set forth all the forms, but those now given are the chief representatives, and whoever grasps the points that we have indicated will find no difficulty with such as we are compelled to leave unmentioned.

Modifying clauses, it will have been observed, generally take up more room in a sentence than the essential elements, the subject and predicate. The latter form the backbone of a sentence, however, and must regulate the position of their respective qualifications.

It may be added that the construction of sentences, like most other mental operations, becomes, after a time, a more or less mechanical task. To attain this happy facility, however, requires constant practice, and a close familiarity with the varied forms that sentences assume in the hands of our best writers.

It is but a poor ambition, however, that does not seek to grace the page with forms of expression above the sober levels of plain statement. A reasonable admixture of figures of speech will constitute an ornament and a charm. The only caution requisite is—to keep a safe distance from extravagance. To wear a few ornaments is pleasing; to bedizen one's self with the contents of a jeweller's shop—like the pedlar preparing to pass the custom house—is a very different matter. The discovery of the golden mean must be left to the taste of each writer.

The only real trouble that is likely to arise in handling the figures of speech will be occasioned by the metaphor. The metaphor is useful, as being brief and effective without disarranging the structure of the sentence; but it takes its revenges. There is a pitfall called the mixed metaphor, which is to be very care-

fully avoided. Great writers—probably all writers, great and small—have fallen into it; but a fresh disaster is still ludicrous in the eyes of the beholder, however joyless in the view of the victim. Shakspeare has been much used as an example, because Hamlet talks of “taking arms against a sea of troubles.” Now you can take arms, rationally, against an enemy that meets you in a shape that can be affected by arms; a regiment, for example. But if your enemy advance like the waves of the sea, then your arms are useless; you must build a dyke, like the Dutch. Hence, some commentators have proposed to read “a *siege* of troubles”—quite unnecessarily, however. When Addison took to writing poetry, he coined mixed metaphors as freely as he ever did in prose. Here is one:—

“I *bridle* in my struggling muse with pain,  
That longs to *launch* into a bolder *strain*.”

So eager is he to sing the glories of Marlborough's victories that he makes his muse a steed, a ship, and a musical instrument, all in a couple of lines! Sometimes the literal meaning is forgotten in the metaphorical meaning, and a mixture of metaphors is perpetrated. “Upon this style it is that these *perplexities* depend for their *illumination*.” But “illumination” will not serve the turn. The electric light itself will not unravel a skein of silk. Perplexities are things that you must *disentangle*; and the writer should have been careful to say “for their *disentanglement*.” A combination of metaphor and fact should always be avoided. The unlucky sentence, “Boyle was the *father of Chemistry*, and *brother to the Earl of Cork*” will appear ludicrous to all generations. The metaphorical and the literal relationship ought to have been kept separate.

TAUTOLOGY, or the repetition of the same sense in different words, is a very inelegant fault. It can be easily cured, however; by simply drawing your pen though the superfluous words. Professor Bain quotes from Swift: “In the Attic commonwealth, it was the *privilege* and *birthright* of every citizen and poet, to rail



*aloud* and *in public*." The meaning is pretty much the same as "it was the privilege of every citizen to rail in public." Professor Bain gives another example from Addison, where three successive clauses, forming a couple of lines, say the same thing three times over :

"The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,  
And heavily in clouds brings on the day."

But, although great names in literature may be quoted as using such objectionable features of style, they are to be regarded not as examples to follow, but as errors to shun. Such blemishes are beacons and buoys, and you run your boat on them under penalties.

The further study of the arts of style and of composition generally must be pursued in special manuals, the precepts of which ought to be diligently compared with the usage of our best authors.\*

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## PUNCTUATION.

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PUNCTUATION is the art of breaking up a sentence by means of points or stops, so as to indicate with greater clearness the connexion of the different parts. It separates from each other, more or less widely, members that are intended to be thought of in more or less close connexion, and it brings together such as are intended to be thought of together. Certain other meanings are also indicated.

The chief points or stops are : the period or full stop (.), the comma (,), the semi-colon (;), and the colon (:). The last is not very frequently used.

The most common of the other stops are: the interrogation (?); the exclamation (!); the parentheses or

\* See COMPOSITION AND STYLE, (C. W. Deacon and Co., London.)

brackets ( ), or [ ] ; the dash (—); and the quotation points, or inverted commas (" ....").

The proper use of the chief points is an important element in composition. Some writers, aware of this importance, but ignorant of the right application of each mark, use one for another with a frequency that is the more perplexing because each is misplaced. Others, unacquainted with their properties, think a profusion of dashes and parentheses will answer every purpose equally well, and their MSS. are exhibitions of extraordinary confusion. Were a printer to set up many a writer's sentences as pointed by the author, the appearance they would make in print would be somewhat startling. There are some, again, who think punctuation a thing of little or no importance, and a matter for the printer's attention only. This is a most absurd idea. Perhaps of the two evils, wrong punctuation and no punctuation at all, the latter is the smaller evil, because the reader may with a little care mentally punctuate as he proceeds; but stumbling over the obstacles of incorrect punctuation, he soon becomes wearied and disgusted in trying to make the ideas expressed intelligible. The omission of a single comma, or a comma misplaced, may entirely alter the intent and meaning of a sentence. It is not every one that can write with such clearness and precision as to be able to dispense with punctuation.

A correct system of punctuation, then, is not only important but essential. Perhaps the quickest and surest way to learn the art is by close observation when reading a book, magazine, or newspaper. Such compositions will furnish practical and repeated illustrations of the uses of the various stops, impressing more firmly and clearly upon the mind the rules that are here laid down on the subject.

#### THE PERIOD.

The period, or full stop, is simply a dot, thus (.).

- i. Its principal use is to mark the end of a sentence. When you have written down a full and complete

statement, however long or short, place a period, or dot, at the end of it.

2. It is also used after abbreviations or contractions ; as, M.P., K.C.B., Mr., Esq., Bart., vol., LL.D., Lond.

### THE COLON.

The colon is formed of two dots, one under the other, thus (:). It may be used like the full stop, when the meaning of the words which it follows is in a sense complete, but it signifies that there is something immediately to come which tends to make the sense of the preceding sentence fuller or clearer. The closeness of the connexion of what follows with what goes before leads to the use of the colon, as being one degree less decisively separative than the period. The colon (succeeded by a dash) is nearly always used to introduce a quotation, a narrative, or a number of details. Thus, "The account of the disaster is as follows:—"; "The names of those present are given below:—"; "Mr. Gladstone said:—." The colon is now little used in other ways, the semi-colon being considered a sufficient break.

### THE SEMI-COLON.

The semi-colon, thus (;), is used to indicate a greater break than is indicated by the comma, as "The genius making me no answer, I turned about to address myself to him a second time; but I found that he had left me."

In the following examples, commas *might* have been used for the semi-colons, but not so well: "the pride of wealth is contemptible; the pride of learning is pitiable; the pride of dignity is ridiculous; and the pride of bigotry is insupportable." "Philosophy asserts that Nature is unlimited in her operations; that she has inexhaustible stores in reserve; that knowledge will always be progressive; and that all future generations will continue to make discoveries of which we have not now the least idea."

The semi-colon is specially useful in marking off

from a principal clause, a following inference, apposition, opposition, reason, or explanation; as "Study to acquire the habit of thinking; no study is more important." "Agriculture is the foundation of manufactures; the productions of nature are the materials of art." "It was strange that he did not attend to the business personally; he was much interested in its success."

#### THE COMMA.

The comma, thus (,), is used to point the shorter divisions of a sentence, and to mark off subordinate expressions.

1. It marks off adverbial expressions standing in the beginning; as "*Early in the morning*, we set out to view the wreck;" "*As all preparations had now been made*, the general at once ordered the attack."

2. It marks off an expression standing in apposition to another, or otherwise adding a qualification; as "Wellington, *the victor of Waterloo*, afterwards became prime minister;" "The governor, *fearing a sudden attack*, hastened to secure his defences;" "The spy, *true to his trust*, refused to answer any questions."

When the qualification is limiting, or restrictive, no comma is admissible between it and its noun; as "A man of *greater ability* was needed;" "The boy *that we met on the bridge this morning* has not returned."

3. When the subject (or object, if standing first) is rather long, a comma should follow it, but not otherwise; as "*The fact that you have forgotten all the circumstances of the case*, does not matter to me;" "Why *any one should trouble himself about such a thing*, I do not understand;" "*That the work of forming and perfecting the character is difficult*, is generally allowed."

4. It marks off a name of address, or a connective included in the sentence; as "*My son*, give me thine heart"; "In spite of all our efforts, *however*, we did not succeed;" "Why, *then*, did you do it, John?"

5. It separates co-ordinate words following each other; as "*Peter, Thomas, James, and John* were with me;" "I saw *Peter, Thomas, James, and John*;" Cæsar



*came, saw, and conquered;*" "The young officer, *strong, resolute, and fearless*, advanced steadily."

6. It also separates short sentences that are placed together in one sentence as being closely connected; as "The student was diligent, but he was not successful;" "The farmer went to market, sold cattle and produce, engaged new servants, and returned home early in the afternoon."

The delicacies of usage can be fully learned only from reading and observation and experience. Use too few, rather than too many, points.

#### THE LESS IMPORTANT MARKS.

The marks of PARENTHESIS are (        ). They are used to enclose an idea standing somewhat apart from the main subject, but serving to strengthen or enforce its argument. Coming as an interruption upon the train of thought, a parenthetical phrase should be used sparingly; it tends to mar the flow and beauty of the main sentence. By more care in composition it may generally be avoided without much difficulty. But sometimes it is very convenient. "If I am out half an hour for a walk, he will come to me, no matter how early in the day, carrying (very awkwardly, you may be sure) a little tray with a decanter of wine (not the Greek wine, but wine bought for me by himself) and a plateful of short-bread." "Lyndhurst was Lord Chancellor (not of England, but of Great Britain, as his biographer ought to know) for the third time under Sir R. Peel."

The DASH, thus (—), has several uses:—

1. It is used after a colon, as we have seen.
2. It is also used on less formal occasions, without the colon, especially to usher in an enumeration of particulars after a general statement; as, "The engineering college has three classes—the first for the higher branch of engineering, the second for secondary work, and the third for mechanical operations." "The workshops turn out all kinds of articles for government

use—military and engineering tools, agricultural implements, hand-pumps, sugar-mills, machinery of various kinds.”

3. Two dashes are frequently used in place of parentheses ; as, “ With some misgivings on Ambrose’s part, the two—since business hours were almost over—walked together to the Temple.”

4. The dash is employed to indicate that the speaker or writer breaks off his subject ; as, “ It is impossible for you to maintain that in every case the advantage—but what is the use of further argument ? ”

5. The dash marks a consecutive series ; as, “ Macaulay’s Hist. of England, chaps. i.—ix.”

Generally, the dash is employed much too frequently, many writers hardly ever using any other sign except their printers provide the proper punctuation for them.

The mark of EXCLAMATION, thus (!), denotes surprise or admiration. “ He will not go.” This is a simple assertion, but when the mark of exclamation is put after it, the difference in the sense is at once obvious. “ He will not go ! ” expresses not only the fact that he refuses to go, but surprise or indignation at the fact.

The mark of INTERROGATION (?) is placed at the end of a direct question, thus, “ Where are you going ? ” Though the mark here were omitted, the construction of the sentence is such that it is known to be a question ; but it might be followed by another sentence which when written is not of itself interrogative though intended as a question. “ Where are you going ? Into the garden.” The latter sentence appears to be an answer to the question. “ Where are you going ? Into the garden ? ” Here the latter sentence is also a question, though the words are the same as before. In speaking, the speaker’s voice and manner would show whether “ Into the garden ” were intended to be a question or an answer.

The HYPHEN is a very short horizontal line, thus (-). It is used to connect words, or parts of words, as in

dog-star, gas-meter. Dog and star are distinct words, which when thus joined form a compound word. The hyphen is also used in writing or printing, to connect the syllable of a word ending a line with the next syllable of the same word beginning the following line. In both writing and printing it is easy so to arrange the words of a line as to make the use of the hyphen seldom necessary. When several words are connected to form an adjective the hyphen is used, as, "The never-to-be-forgotten cruelty of Nero." Here "never-to-be-forgotten" is an adjective qualifying the noun "cruelty." But such a combination is very objectionable, and can always be easily avoided.

The mark of quotation consists of two pairs of commas placed thus, ("....."), one pair at the beginning and the other pair at the end of a quotation introduced into our own writing from another man's spoken or written words. A quotation may be given within a quotation, in which case two commas placed thus, ('.....'), should mark the subsidiary quotation; as, he said "Let us not despise the trifles which may bring brilliant opportunities. Remember 'There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune,' and he is wise who watches for it." Here are quoted the words of a speaker who himself quoted the words of a poetical author. The quotation mark must not be used when the sense only, and not the exact words of a speaker or author, is given: as, "The opinion has been expressed that Cleanliness is not far removed from Godliness." "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," is the exact quotation.

#### OTHER SIGNS AND MARKS.

The sign (§) which is hardly ever used now, stands for *paragraph*. The sign (§) is used sometimes instead of the word *section*. The asterisk (\*), dagger (†), the double dagger (‡), and some others, are perfectly arbitrary signs, used to draw attention to a note, marked with a corresponding sign at the bottom of a page. Notes, as a

general rule, should be very sparingly used. Like parenthetical sentences, they generally contain matter which could have been embodied in one lucid whole. They obtrude upon the attention of the reader, divert his eye, and tax his patience.

When foreign words are used, which should be seldom, they should be underlined once, that being equivalent to italics in printing.

Instead of *and*, the sign & is frequently used, but the usage is to be condemned. To this sign is sometimes added the letter *c*, thus, &c. The *c* is an abbreviation of *cetera*, a Latin word meaning "the others," "the like," or "so on;" therefore &c. means "and the others," "and the like," or, "and so on."

The CARET, thus, (Λ), is used to mark the place in a line where an omitted word or sentence is to be inserted. It has been called the blunder mark, and such it is undoubtedly. If due care and consideration be given to the formation of the sentence, and it be written with attention, occasion to use the caret will seldom arise.

A CAPITAL LETTER should be used to begin the first word of every paragraph, and of every sentence which follows a period; also at the beginning of all proper names, and of all adjectives derived from the names of countries or nations. The pronoun I is always written and printed as a capital; and a capital may be used at the beginning of any word which it is desirable specially to mark for the purpose of elucidating or emphasising the author's meaning.

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## BLUNDERS AND BLEMISHES.

**A AND AN.**—**A** is used before nouns beginning with a consonant or with a vowel that makes a consonant sound. It stands before **Y** when that letter is a consonant, as "a youth," "a yew-tree"; before long **U**, either preceded or not preceded by a silent **h**, as "a university," "a union," "a European," "a humour," "a humorist;" before **ew**, as "a ewe," "a ewer," and before **one**, as "such a one."

**An** is used before a **vowel**, as "an episode," "an incident," "an understanding;" before **silent h**, as "an honour," "an heir," "an hostler," "an hour," "an honest man;" and before **aspirated h**, beginning words having the accent on the second syllable, as "an hotel," "an hydraulic engineer," "an historian." We say "a hero," but "an heroic action;" "a history," but "an historical account."

**ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.**—Adjectives and Adverbs must not be confounded. **Adjectives** qualify nouns; **Adverbs** modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. An adjective is frequently joined with a verb to complete a statement regarding the subject: as "Flour feels *smooth*;" "She appeared *timid*." It would be wrong to say, "Flour feels *smoothly*." "He was *exceeding* good," should be "He was **EXCEEDINGLY** good." "That dog looks *wonderful* sagacious," should be "That dog looks **WONDERFULLY** sagacious." "She *near* lost her life," should be "She **NEARLY** lost her life." "We are *like* to be reprimanded," should be "We are **LIKELY**," and so on. "I went to Paris *previous* to his coming," should be **PREVIOUSLY**. "*Agreeable* to my promise I now send," should be **AGREEABLY**. "*Conformable* to your instructions," should be **CONFORMABLY**.

When a verb is **intransitive**, that is, when its action does not pass on to an object, an adjective is used, as "The schoolmaster looked **severe**;" but when the same verb is **transitive**, that is, when the action passes on to an object, an adverb is used, as "The schoolmaster looked **severely** at him."

**ADVERB, PLACE OF THE.**—There is much carelessness displayed with regard to the placing of the adverb in a sentence. It should commonly come **before** adjectives and **after** verbs, but it may stand **between** the auxiliary and the verb, as "He was **respectfully** received by all."

The emphasis in pronouncing **only**, **wholly**, **rarely**, **fully**, and other words of a like kind is generally sufficient to show the speaker's meaning, and they are therefore thrown into a sentence without deliberation. "I *only* gave sixpence," should be "I **GAVE ONLY** sixpence." "They put their hands to the fire, and *only* found out their mistake when they had burned their fingers," should be "and found out their mistake **ONLY** when they had burned their fingers." In writing, which appeals to the eye, we ought to follow the rule, and put the adverb in its proper place.

Very common also is the misplacement of members of couples, such as **not only, but also**. "We *not only* find remains of towns in all parts of the country, *but also* of villas." This position of *not only* leads us to expect some verb to correspond with *find*. But the writer does not mean to contrast *finding* with doing anything else; what he intends is to contrast "remains of towns" and "remains of villas." He ought therefore to have placed the words *not only* and *but also* so as to point the contrast with precision; and, if he had done this, it would have led him to improve the order in other respects. Read: "In all parts of the country we find *not only* remains of towns *but also* remains of villas;" or, if you wish to avoid repetition of "remains," "we find remains *not only* of towns *but also* of villas."

**ALONE, ONLY.**—**Alone** is sometimes improperly used for **only**. **Alone** strictly means **by one's self**. "I love him *alone*," or "I love him *only*," is "I love him by himself, I love him and nobody else." But it is improper to say "It was *alone* by the help of James that the design could be carried out." This should be "It was *only* by the help of James," or, with very nearly the same sense, "It was by help of James *alone*."

**Alone**, when it is to be taken with a verb, should always follow it, as "She was sitting *alone* on the terrace." This means "She was sitting on the terrace, and there was nobody with her." In "She *alone* was sitting on the terrace," the word **alone** has special reference to "she," implying that "She, and no one else, was sitting on the terrace." "She **only** was sitting on the terrace," should be avoided as ambiguous.

**AM COME, HAVE COME.**—The distinction is this: "I *am* come" rather points to my **being** here; "I *have* come" to my **having** come. "He *was* no sooner gone than I came," and "They *were* no sooner left than I came," should be "**HAD** no sooner."

Where the subject is not a person "be" is generally felt to be more appropriate: "The box *is* come," rather than "*has* come."

**ANTI, ANTE.**—**Anti** is a Greek word, meaning **against, opposed to**; **Ante** is a Latin word, meaning **before, or previous to**. Thus "Anti-papal," against or opposing popery; "Ante-room," a room before, or leading into, the principal apartment.

before ARE REQUESTED, IT IS REQUESTED.—“Accounts *are* requested to be settled weekly,” should be “IT IS REQUESTED that meccounts be settled weekly.” We request not things but persons. otbimilar expressions are very common, but ought to be scrupulously neavoided.

at  
ne AS, THAT, THAN.—“There is no beauty so permanent *as* cannot admit of decay,” should be, “There is no beauty so permanent THAT (or THAT IT) cannot admit of decay.”

“The man *as* we just met” ought to be “The man *that* we just met.”

“This road is much shorter *as* that” ought to be “shorter *than* that.”

BETWEEN, AMONG.—Between (from *by twain*) has reference to two objects. Among, to more than two. “I went between the (two) posts.” “The prize money was divided equally among the crew.”

“There was an extremely short interval *between* each flash.” Say “*between every two* flashes,” or simply “between flashes.”

BUT WHAT, BUT THAT.—“He will never believe but *what* I have deceived him,” should be “He will never believe but THAT.”

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.—Better not say, “John is the *eldest* (or the *youngest*) of two children;” say, “the ELDER (or the YOUNGER).” Say “my brother is *stouter* than I” (*am* understood), not “is the *stoutest*.” “Of two evils choose the LESS,” not “*least*.” Remember that these, and like phrases, imply comparison; therefore the comparative degree should be used.

Some writers show a tendency to break away from a strict observance of the comparative form. Thackeray says, “this court had been the *most magnificent of the two*.” But ordinary writers should not imitate this licence.

When one individual or set is compared with another individual or set, the comparative must be used, as, “Sarah is *frettier* than her sisters.” Here “Sarah” and “sisters” are opposed to each other; they belong to different sets or classes.

When a person, or thing, of one class, or kind, is compared with all others of the same class, or kind, either the superlative degree can be used, or the comparative with the word *other* attached; as “Kemble was the *greatest* of all tragedians;” or, “Kemble was *greater than all other* tragedians.” “Kemble was greater than all tragedians” would be incorrect, for Kemble was himself a tragedian, and could not be greater than himself. “This newspaper has the *greatest* circulation of *any* in the kingdom,” should be “the *greatest* circulation of *all* newspapers,” or “a *greater* circulation *than any other*.”

Such adjectives as extreme, correct, chief, complete, honest, universal, perfect supreme, true, full, empty, consummate,

right, wrong, and some others, logically admit of no comparative or superlative, as in themselves they express the highest degree. The sense of such comparative and superlative forms, when used, is "nearer or nearest to" the extreme position indicated by the adjective. "He is more *honest* than you suppose" means, "he is *nearer to being absolutely honest*," or "he is more scrupulously honest—*or honest in more particular cases*." Such adjectives should be but sparingly compared.

**CONCEIVED.**—"A letter *conceived* in the following terms" should be *expressed*.

**CONJUNCTIONS.**—Certain conjunctions and adverbs, and adjectives with adverbial sense implied, require certain conjunctions to follow them. Thus **whether**, **or**, as "*Whether* I be strong *or* weak." **Though**, **yet**, as "*Though* dead unto the world, *yet* living unto God." **Yet** may be omitted after **though**, as "*Though* lost to sight, (*yet*) to memory dear." **Both**, **and**, as "*Both* you *and* I heard it." **Either**, **or**, as "He will *either* call *or* write." **Neither**, **nor**, as "*Neither* you *nor* your brother saw me." **So** **that**, as "He is *so* ill, *that* he cannot speak." **Such**, **that**, as "*Such* is the weight of evidence against him, *that* no jury can acquit him." **As**, **as**, is used affirmatively, thus, "Hers is *as* large *as* yours." **So**, **as**, is used negatively, thus, "Mine is not *so* good *as* theirs."

**Not** is, sometimes followed, by **nor**, as "He is not well educated, *nor* is he intelligent."

"I will not do it *without* you promise to come." Better, "**UNLESS** you promise."

"You or he *are* to be punished," should be, "You or he *is* to be punished." "Neither you nor she *were* praised," should be, "Neither you nor she *was* praised." **Or** and **nor** being disjunctive conjunctions, that is, separating words, the verb must be in the singular number.

**But** should not be used for **than**. "No other **THAN** she," not "No other *but* she."

**Whether** should not be used more than once in a sentence. Thus "I have not heard *whether* he is alive or *whether* he is dead;" omit the second **whether**.

"I should not be surprised **IF** IT WERE **SO**," not "I should not be surprised *but that it was so*."

That may be omitted after verbs of telling, hearing, and knowing, as "We know (*that*) we must die." When that is equivalent to **in order that**, it cannot be omitted; as "We eat *that* we may live."

**CONJUNCTIONS, MISPLACEMENT OF.**—Under "Order of Adverbs" we remarked on the misplacement of *not only*, *but also*. **Neither**, **nor** are also frequently misplaced in like manner. "He *neither* knew how to wait an opportunity *nor* to use it when he had it." The conjunctions ought to stand immediately



before the contrasted things: "He knew *neither* how to wait an opportunity *nor* how to use one when he had it." The misplacement not only is bad in itself, but leads to further looseness in other respects. "A variety of other articles, some of which had *neither* name *nor* were capable of description, lay in confusion about the room." This is very careless. They had *neither* name *nor*—what? Say, "which *neither* had name *nor* were capable of description."

**EACH, EVERY, EITHER.**—These words are commonly confounded, and care must be taken to distinguish between them. Each can be applied to two or any higher number of objects to signify **every one** of the number independently. **Every** requires more than **two** to be spoken of, and denotes all the persons or things taken separately. **Either** denotes **one or the other** of **two**, and should not be used to include both. "There was a deep bank on *either* side of the river;" it should be **EACH**. "We can walk on *either* side of the street," is correct; on the one side, or, if not on that, then on the other side. *Either* must never be applied to any one of more than two. Not *either* of three or more, but *any*, or *each*. In the phrase "I go to Paris **every** four years," **every** may be used, because **four years** is taken collectively as **one period**.

**EAT, ATE.**—"I *eat* (or am eating) the bread;" "I *ate* the bread;" "I have *eat* (or *eaten*) the bread." If the past participle form *eat* is used (instead of *eaten*), it must be pronounced **et**. Remember that the past tense *ate* is also pronounced **et**, and must be therefore carefully distinguished from the past participle form *eat*.

**EFFLUVIA, EFFLUVIUM.**—Never say, "An unpleasant *effluvia*;" it should be "An unpleasant **EFFLUVIUM**." *Effluvia* is the plural of the Latin word *effluvium*. Some Latin words which have been adopted into our language, as **Memorandum**, **Encomium**, form their plural by adding **s** to the singular; but the classical plurals, **Memoranda**, **Encomia**, are still used by some persons.

**EQUALLY THE SAME.**—"It is equally the same;" omit **equally**.

**EXCEPT, UNLESS.**—"I will write *except* I am prevented," should be, "I will write **UNLESS**."

**EXPOSÉ.**—This French word is commonly, but erroneously, used to mean an **exposure of wrong doing**. The word means an **explanation of facts**, a recital, a detail, as "a political exposé," "a financial exposé;" but it is perhaps too late to correct the error into which fashionable society has fallen.

FOR TO.—“I went *for to* see it;” omit **for**. “For to” is obsolete.

FURTHER AND FARTHER.—**Further** is commonly used to denote quantity, **farther** to denote distance; as, “*Further* supplies are urgently needed.” “I have ridden *farther* than you.”

H (THE LETTER).—**H** is not pronounced at the beginning of the words **hour**, **heir**, **herb**, **humour**, **hostler**, **honest**, **honour**, and their derivatives.

**H** is also silent after the letter **r**, as in **rheumatism**, **myrrh**, **rhetorician**. In words beginning with **wh**, **h** is pronounced as though the words began with **hw**, as in “*when*,” “*why*,” “*where*,” “*what*” (“*hwen*,” “*hwy*,” “*hwere*,” “*hwat*”). In **who**, **whole**, and their compounds the **h** is sounded and not the **w**.

*Rigidly avoid* the vulgarism of adding the sound of **h** to words of which it forms no part; or of omitting it in words to which it belongs.

HANDFUL, HANDFULS.—The plural of **handful**, **spoonful**, **spadeful**, **potful**, **glassful**, **cupful**, **mouthful**, and like words, is formed by adding **s** to the last syllable. There is an important difference between **spoonsful** (or *spoons-full*), and **spoonfuls**. “Two *spoonfuls* to be taken” means that twice the quantity the spoon will hold is to be taken; but “Two *spoonsful* to be taken” means that two separate spoons and the quantity each will contain are to be swallowed! **Spoonful** is an independent word, and forms its plural by adding **s** to the singular.

HENCE, THENCE, WHENCE do not require the preposition **from** before them. “From whence do you come?” should be “**Whence**,” and so on. But the common usage is “*Where* do you come *from*?”

IN, INTO, AT.—**In** denotes the place where a person or thing, whether at rest or in motion, is present, as “He is **in** the room;” “It is **in** the drawer;” “My son is **in** the navy;” “The children are playing **in** the garden.”

**Into** denotes **entrance**, as “I went **into** the room;” “He plunged **into** the sea;” “He went **into** the militia.”

**At** means by, near, and hence in. “He is **at** the door, **at** the gate, **at** school, **at** Edinburgh.”

INDICATIVE MOOD, IMPERATIVE MOOD.—The **indicative mood** of one verb and the **imperative mood** of another should not be joined together. “I have no news to tell you, and Believe me, Yours sincerely.” Leave out the **and**, and begin a fresh sentence.

LARGE ENOUGH, MARKED ENOUGH.—“*A large enough quantity*,” “*A marked enough manner*,” should be, “A **QUANTITY**

**LARGE ENOUGH,** "A MANNER MARKED ENOUGH." It is also common to say "a large quantity *enough*," "a marked manner, *enough*."

**LATTER END.**—I leave London in the latter end of the week;" omit latter.

**LEARN AND TEACH.**—"I am *learnt* geography," or "The schoolmaster *learns* me geography," should be "I am TAUGHT," or "The schoolmaster TEACHES me." We learn what we are taught.

**LESS, FEWER.**—Less refers to quantity, Fewer refers to number. "No man has *less* virtues," should be "No man has FEWER virtues."

**LIKE.**—"What *like* was he?" should be "What was he *like*?"

"He had *like* to have lost his life," should be "He was very likely to lose his life," or "was in great danger of losing his life"; "he nearly lost his life."

**MISTAKEN.**—"If I am not mistaken." More elegantly, "If I mistake not."

**MUTUAL.**—*Mutual* friend" is very frequently used. It ought to be "*common* friend." "*Mutual* respect" is right, because it means that A respects B, and B respects A. But if C is A's friend, and also B's friend, there is no mutuality between A and B; C is their *common* friend.

**NEED, NEEDS.**—The terminal *s* of the third person singular of the verb to need is dropped, as "She need(*s*) not speak."

So, too, in the verb to dare (in the sense of to venture), as, "She *dare* not do it," meaning "She may not dare." But in the simple statement of the fact that she does not dare to do it, we write "She *dares* not." To dare (in the sense of to challenge, to defy) retains the *s* in the third person singular, as "A face that *dares* the heavens."

**NEGLECT, NEGLIGENCE.**—Neglect implies an act, negligence implies habit. "The *negligence* of this leaves us responsible," should be "The NEGLECT of this."

**NEITHER.**—Neither is the negative of either, denoting "not one and not the other," and relating to two persons or things considered separately. It is incorrect to say, "Neither of the *three*" (or more).

**NEITHER, NOR.**—When two singular subjects are connected by *neither, nor*, use a singular verb, "Neither *Jane* nor *Elizabeth* was (not WERE) present."

**NONE.**—None (as a pronoun) applies to both singular and

plural numbers, as "None is so blind as he who will not see," or "None are so blind as they who will not see." Originally, however, it is a singular word—*no-one*.

**OBSERVANCE, OBSERVATION.**—Observance means **keeping, obeying**; Observation means **noticing, remarking**. "The *observation* of the law," should be "The **OBSERVANCE** of the law;" "Our *observance* of Nature's beauties," should be "Our **OBSERVATION**."

**ONE ANOTHER, EACH OTHER.**—"They shot *one another*," is better expressed "They shot **EACH OTHER**," especially when only two are spoken of. "At some time or *another*," should be "At some time or **OTHER**," or, "At **ONE** time or **ANOTHER**."

**OUGHT, AUGHT.**—**Ought**, a verb used in the present and past tenses only, implies **obligation, being obliged or compelled**; **Aught** (and also *ought*), a noun, is **anything**. "For *ought* we have heard to the contrary," is not so common now as "For **AUGHT** (that is, for anything) we have heard."

**PAST TENSE, PAST PARTICIPLE.**—Avoid using the past tense for the past participle, or the past participle for the past tense, of strong verbs. The following corrections of common blunders should be noted:—"I **DRANK**," not "I *drunk*." "I **BEGAN**," not "I *begun*." "I **RANG**," not "I *rung*." "I **RAN**," not "I *run*." "I have **TRODDEN**," not "I have *trod*." "I have **BEGUN**," not "I have *began*." "I have **WORN**," not "I have *wore*." "I have **CHOSEN**," not "I have *chose*." "I have **DRIVEN**," not "I have *drove*." "I have **SHAKEN**," not "I have *shook*." "I have **DRUNK**," not "I have *drank*." "I have **RUNG**," not "I have *rang*." "I have **FALLEN**," not "I have *fell*." "I have **RISEN**," not "I have *rose*." "I have **SPOKEN**," not "I have *spoke*." "I have **BROKEN**," not "I have *broke*." "It has **FROZEN**," not "It has *froze*." "It **BLEW**," not "It *blowed*." "It has **BLOWN**," not "It has *blowed*." "It has **FLOWN**" (as a bird), not "It has *flowed*." "I have **RIDDEN**," not "I have *rode*."

The past tense and past participle of **To Hang** is **hanged** or **hung**. Say, "The man was **hanged** (on the gallows)," but "The coat was **hung** (on the hook)."

In those strong verbs which have **two** forms of the past participle, one the same as the past tense, and the other different, it is better to use the form that is distinguishable from the past tense, as in **forget, forgot, forgot** or **forgotten**. Of the two forms for the past participle, **forgot** and **forgotten**, use **forgotten**, as, "I have **forgotten**."

**PLENTY, PLENTIFUL.**—"Money was *plenty*," say "Money was **PLENTIFUL**." "He has **plenty** of money" is correct, meaning "He has a full, or adequate, supply of money."



**PLUNGED DOWN.**—"The dog plunged down into the water;" "He descended down the hill." Omit **down** in these and like sentences.

**POSSESSIVE CASE.**—Educated persons frequently make mistakes with regard to the **possessive case**. The **possessive singular** is formed by adding an **apostrophe** and **s** to the **nominative case**, as "The dog's paws." The **possessive plural** is formed by placing an **apostrophe** after the **s**, as "The dogs' paws." The **possessive case** of some words which end in **s**, **ss**, or **ce** is felt to be sufficiently expressed by an **apostrophe** alone, especially when the addition of the **s** brings together too many hissing sounds; as "Jesus' disciple," "for Francis' sake," "for kindness' sake," "for prudence' sake;" but we should say "The Prince's retinue," "For the Prince's sake." When the **nominative plural** ends in **s**, an **apostrophe** is added for the **possessive**, as "on angels' pinions." When two or more persons feel or possess the same thing jointly, the sign of the **possessive** is taken only by the last-named person, as "Thomas, William, and Henry's trepidation was great," "Peter, John, and Andrew's occupation was that of fishermen." When separate possession is to be expressed, each noun must have its own **possessive sign**, as "Harry's, Tom's, and Edward's toys." The last word is sometimes understood, as "St. Peter's." Here **church** is understood. It is correct to say, "A niece of my mother's," because the word **nieces** is to be understood after **mother's**, the full sentence being, "A niece of (or from among) my mother's nieces." This expression can be used even if my mother have only one niece.

It is correct but inelegant to say, "My wife's cousin's husband," rather express it, "The husband of my wife's cousin."

It is correct to say, "Do you like that hat of hers?"

Never write **her's** for **hers**, **their's** for **theirs**, **our's** for **ours**, **your's** or **yours'** for **yours**.

**PREPOSITIONS GOVERN THE OBJECTIVE CASE.**—"Between you and I," should be "Between you and **me**."

**Two prepositions** should not govern **one objective**, unless there is an immediate connexion between them. "He was refused admission to, and forcibly ejected from, the house," should be, "He was refused admission to the house, and forcibly ejected from it."

**PREPOSITIONS PROPER TO CERTAIN WORDS.**—The prepositions proper to be used in connexion with certain words or phrases can be learnt only by carefully reading standard works, and tracing the logical meaning of each preposition. Thus we have "A prejudice **against**," "An aversion **to**," "A hatred **of**." "Conversant **with** men and things," and sometimes "**in** or **about** things," but not so frequently. We take "exception **against** a person," "exception **at** a thing," and "exception **to** a law or rule." "It is pendent **from**." "We are dependent **on**," "independent **of**." We "receive **from**," not **of**. "Derogatory **to**." "Different **to** that,"

should be "Different FROM that." "In respect of yourself," should be "WITH respect TO yourself." "There is necessity FOR," not of.

For a special list of such combinations, see page 75.

PREVENT.—"He was prevented coming." Insert *from*: "He was prevented *from* coming."

PRONOUNS.—"Let you and I go," should be "Let you and ME go." "Let them and *we* go," should be "Let them and US go." "Give me *them* flowers," should be "Give me THOSE flowers." "I mean *them* three," should be "I mean THOSE three."

"I am as strong as *him*," "I am younger than *her*," "He can write better than *me*," and such like, are in accordance with the idiomatic usage, although the strict grammar would require *he*, *she*, *I*.

So "It is *I*" is felt to be suitable to an occasion of dignity or special prominence of the speaker; but "It is *me*" is preferred on ordinary occasions.

The verb **to be** requires the pronoun joined to it to be in the same case as the pronoun asking the question. And so the nominative **I** requires the nominative **who**, and the objective **me** (or **him**, **her**, **us**, **you**, **them**) requires the objective **whom**. "*Whom* do you think I am?" should be "Who," and so on. "*Who* do they suppose me (or him, her, us, you, them,) to be?" should strictly be "**WHOM**?" but "**who**" is admitted on the ground of its greater directness and force.

"So *who* do you take me for?" "*Who* did you sell the horse to?" "**Who**" is felt to be more pointed than "**whom**?" "For **whom**" and "**to whom**" are far less effective, and nobody ever speaks or writes this combination except with a special eye to the grammatical rule that requires an objective form after a preposition. But "**who**" may be regarded as the objective of the interrogative "**who**?" as well as "**whom**." "*He* and *they* we have seen, but who are you?" should be **HIM** and **THEM**." "They executed *he* that had been condemned," should be "They executed **HIM**." "*He* who injures Minna, Brenda will never again look upon"—should be *him*. The formal order would be—"will never look upon *him*."

Always make it clear what you intend your pronouns to refer to. Don't use the same pronoun for two or more different things in the same sentence. "It (the Norman Conquest) did not abolish the English language; but **IT** (the Norman Conquest) brought in a new language by **ITS** (the English language's) side, which for a while supplanted **IT** (the English language) as the language of polite intercourse, and which did not yield to the reviving elder speech till **IT** (the new language) had infected **IT** (the English language, the reviving elder speech) by the largest infusion that the vocabulary of one European tongue ever received from another." Here there are three distinct references of **IT**. So this: "The pedant assured **HIS** (the pedant's) patron that although **HE** (the pedant) could not divest the boy of the knowledge **HE** (the boy) had already imbibed,

unless HE (the patron) would empower HIM (the pedant) to disable HIS (the boy's) fingers, HE (the pedant) should endeavour, with God's help, to prevent HIS (the boy's) future improvement." HE refers to three different persons. This is very confusing, and ought to be carefully avoided.

Who is applied to persons, and **which** to inferior animals and inanimate things; but **which** must be used when one of two or more persons is to be distinguished, as, "Which is the fortunate swain?" "WHICH of these boys?" not "*who*." "The men *which* we met" should be "The men **WHOM**," or "**THAT**."

R (THE LETTER).—Be careful not to pronounce **r** as a termination to words ending with a vowel sound, as "draw**r** for "draw," "winders" for "windows," "idear" for "idea."

Avoid also pronouncing **w** instead of **r** in some words beginning with the former as a silent letter, as in *witing*, *wap*, which should be (w)riting, (w)rap.

Do not say *arfter* for AFTER, *glarse* for GLASS, *libary* for LIBRARY, *puss* for PURSE, and so on.

RATHER, ISH.—The word **rather** and the termination **ish** have the same meaning, therefore such expressions as "Rather wettish," "Rather saltish," are tautological. Say either "wettish," or "rather wet;" "saltish," or "rather salt."

ROSE UP.—"He rose up early;" omit **up**.

SAYS I, I SAID.—Do not use the vulgarity, "Says I (to him);" "I SAID" is correct.

SELDOM OR EVER, SELDOM IF EVER.—Avoid saying, "I seldom *or ever* meet him." It should be, "I seldom **IF EVER**," or "I seldom **OR NEVER**."

SHRANK, SHRUNKEN.—**Shrank** is now rarely used as the past tense of **shrink**, and **shrunk** is obsolete as the past participle. The verb is now considered one of those which take the same form in the past tense and in the past participle, as:—

Shrink,	Shrunk,	Shrunk.
Seek,	Sought,	Sought.
Bring,	Brought,	Brought.

THAT FOR SO.—"The hurt was *that* painful it made him cry." Use "**so**"; "it was *so* painful that it made him cry."

THEN, THAT TIME.—"The *then* Government," is an awkward, but convenient, form, for "The Government of **THAT TIME**." It can sometimes be avoided without difficulty; as "the *then* governor, Sir John Robinson," which may easily be turned into "Sir John Robinson, (who was) **then** governor."

THESE KIND, THIS KIND.—"*These kind*," or "*those sort*," of persons or things should be "**THIS KIND**," or "**THAT SORT**."

The adjective must be singular, agreeing with "kind" or "sort," and not with "persons" or "things."

**This** and **these** refer to persons or things near, or last mentioned; **that** and **those** to persons or things more distant, either in place or time.

**THINK FOR.**—"You will hear more than you think for;" omit **for**.

**THIS MUCH, THUS MUCH.**—"This much is certain," should be, "Thus much," or "So much, is certain."

**THROUGH, THROUGHOUT.**—"He is famous *through* the country," should be "He is famous **THROUGHOUT** the country."

**TO BE DRUNK, TO BE DRANK.**—"One wine-glassful **TO BE DRUNK** after meals," not "One wine-glassful *to be drank* after meals."

**TO FLEE, TO FLY.**—To **flee** (from danger) has **fled** for its past tense, and for its past participle **fled**, as "I **FLED** from the scene."

To **fly** (as a bird) has **flew** in the past tense, and **flown** in the past participle, as "It **flew**," "The swallows have **flown**."

**Fly** may only be used for **flee** metaphorically, as "The wicked shall **fly** before the face of the Almighty." "The stream has over-**flown**," should be "The stream has over-**FLOWED**," for the verb to **flow** is regular in its past tense and past participle. **Flown** is the participle of the strong verb to **Fly**.

**TO GO, TO HAVE GONE.**—"I thought **to go** yesterday," not "I thought *to have gone*." Whatever time has elapsed since we **thought**, the idea then present in our mind was **to go**, and in recalling the circumstance it must still be considered as **present**.

If, however, we wish to speak of something relating to a time prior to that indicated in the past tense, we must use the **perfect tense of the infinitive** as "She appeared **TO HAVE KNOWN** a happier home."

We should say, "I expected **TO MEET** him," not "I expected *to have met* him." "We intended **TO VISIT** you," not "We intended *to have visited* you." "I hoped they would **ARRIVE**," not "I hoped they would *have arrived*." "I thought I should **CATCH** the bird," not "I thought I should *have caught* the bird."

**TO LAY, TO LIE.**—The transitive verb **lay**, and **lay** the past tense of the neuter verb **lie**, are often confounded. They are alike in spelling and sound, though different in meaning. To **lie** (down) has not the objective case placed after it, unless in connection with a preposition (on), as "I **lie** on the sofa." To **lay** must have an objective case after it, as "I **lay** a wager." We should say, "It **LIES** on the floor," not "It *lays* on the floor;" but a person **LAYS**,



not *lies*, a knife on the table, and a knife *LIES*, not *lays*, on the table. *Lay* being the past tense of *To lie* (down), we should say, "He *LAY* (that is, He was lying) on the bed;" and *lain* being its past participle, we must say, "He has *lain* on the bed." We can of course say "I *lay* myself down," "He *laid* himself down."

The present tense of the transitive verb *To lay* (wagers, snares, carpets, &c.) is:—

I <i>lay</i> .	We <i>lay</i> .
Thou <i>layest</i> .	Ye or you <i>lay</i> .
He <i>lays</i> .	They <i>lay</i> .
The past tense is:—	
I <i>laid</i> .	We <i>laid</i> .
Thou <i>laidest</i> .	Ye or you <i>laid</i> .
He <i>laid</i> .	They <i>laid</i> .

Present Participle: *Laying*. Past Participle: *Laid*.

The present tense of the neuter verb *To lie* (anywhere, on anything, or for any time) is:—

I <i>lie</i> .	We <i>lie</i> .
Thou <i>liest</i> .	Ye or you <i>lie</i> .
He <i>lies</i> .	They <i>lie</i> .
The past tense is:—	
I <i>lay</i> .	We <i>lay</i> .
Thou <i>layest</i> .	Ye or you <i>lay</i> .
He <i>lays</i> .	They <i>lay</i> .

Present Participle: *Lying*. Past Participle: *Lain*.

Do not forget that *To lay* means to do something; *To lie* signifies to be in a state of rest.

**TO PURPOSE, TO PROPOSE; PROPOSAL, PROPOSITION.**—A learned authority says that "When one of two expressions is susceptible of a different meaning, while the other admits of only one meaning, the one which is strictly unequivocal should be preferred." *To purpose* (for to intend) is better than *to propose*, which means also to offer for consideration or adoption; and *proposal*, for something offered or proposed, is better than *proposition*, which denotes also "something set forth," "a distinct statement of something as true," as a *proposition* in Euclid. We demonstrate a *proposition*, and reject a *proposal*.

**TO RISE, TO RAISE.**—These verbs should not be confounded.

*Rise* is to move or pass upward in any manner, as to "*rise* from bed," "*rivers rise*;" to increase in value, to improve in position or rank, as "*stocks or prices rise*," "*politicians rise*." "*I rise* (get up) early." "*Wheat rose* yesterday." "*They have risen* to honour."

*Raise* is to lift up, to exalt, to enhance, as "*I raise* the latch;" "*He raised* his servant;" "*The terms were raised*."

"*The price of bread rose* yesterday." "*The bakers raised* the price."

**TO SEW, TO SOW.**—Distinguish between To **sew** (with needle and thread), and to **sow** (to scatter seed), both pronounced **so**. "I **sew** a shirt," "I **sewed** a shirt," "I have **sewed** a shirt," "I **sow** wheat," "I **sowed** wheat," "I have **sowed**, or **sown**, wheat." "The field is **sowed**, or **sown**."

**TO SIT, TO SET.**—Observe the difference between these two verbs. To **sit**, means to **occupy** a seat, to **perch**, to **hold** a **session** (as magistrates and judges), thus, "I **sit**," "I **sat**," "I have **sat**."

To **set**, means to **put**, **place**, **fix**, or **plant**, as "I **set** seeds," "She has **set** seeds," "The table was **set**."

Never say "I **set** down" for "I **SAT** down," or "The hen is **setting**" for "The hen is **SITTING**."

**TO SUMMON, SUMMONS.**—Do not say "I shall *summons* him," but "I shall **SUMMON** him." To **summon** is the verb; **summons** the noun.

**TRUTH, VERACITY.**—**Truth** applies to a narrative, **veracity** to a person. "I mistrust the *truth* of this story;" "I mistrust the *veracity* (or *truthfulness*) of that man."

**TWO NEGATIVES.**—Two negatives are equal to an affirmative. "I cannot by no means consent to such a plan," signifies "I can by some means," being contrary to what is intended. "*No inconsiderable gain*" is "a considerable gain."

"No; that does not always happen, neither;" omit **neither**, or substitute **either** for it.

**UNDENIABLE, UNEXCEPTIONABLE.**—"My son has an *undeniable* character," should be, "My son has an **UNEXCEPTIONABLE** character." An **undeniable** character is a character which cannot be denied or disputed, whether good or bad.

**VOCATION, AVOCATION.**—Do not confound **vocation** and **avocation**. **Vocation** is employment, business; **avocation** is some pursuit or occupation which diverts or withdraws us from that business. Thus, "His **vocation** was watchmaking, his **avocation** gardening."

**WAS, HAS BEEN.**—In speaking of one dead, say "He was much respected," "He **DID** much good," not "He *has been* much respected," "He *has done* much good."

**WAS HER, WERE SHE.**—"If I *was her*, I would not consent." Better "If I **WERE SHE**."

**WAS, WERE.**—"You *was*," should not be used instead of "**You WERE**."

**WHOLE, ENTIRE, TOTAL.**—**Whole** refers to something of

which no part is wanting ; Entire to that which is unbroken ; Total to the sum or aggregate of numbers.

**WILL HAVE EARNED, WILL EARN.**—Say, "HE WILL HAVE EARNED a pension when his term of service is completed," not "He *will earn* a pension when his term of service is completed."

**WILL, SHALL.**—Will expresses intention or voluntary action ; shall, for the most part, unwilling or forced action.

When the future is to be expressed without any emphasis, shall must be used after the first person, and will after the second and third : I shall go. Thou wilt go. He will go.

When the future is to be expressed with intention, authority, or determination, on the part of the speaker, will should be used after the first person, and shall after the second and third : I will go. Thou shalt go. He shall go.

If a sentence take the form of a prophecy or prediction, shall must be used, the compulsion arising from the course of events : as "The world **shall** be destroyed."

Always say, "SHALL I read ?" not "*Will* I read." In appealing for one's decision, say : "*Will* you, or *shall* he, or *shall* they read ?"

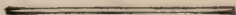
For mere futurity, without any special implication of resolution, say : *Shall* you read ? *Will* he read ?

Will or resolution on the part of the subject is expressed by *will* : I will go. Thou wilt go. He will go.

The Irishman, who is said to have exclaimed "I *will* drown, and nobody *shall* help me," really declared his resolution to drown, and to prevent anyone from helping him. His real meaning was—"I *shall* drown and nobody *will* help me"—circumstances force me to drown, and nobody is going to help me.

The use of **would** and **should** is guided by the same rules.

**WRITES, WRITES TO.**—"She writes him frequently," should be "She writes to him frequently."



## RULES FOR DIVIDING WORDS INTO SYLLABLES.

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A SYLLABLE is a whole word, or a part of a word, that is pronounced at one time, by a single effort or impulse of the voice.

1. A word consisting of a single syllable must not be divided; as *come, strength, flame*.

2. Words of more than one syllable are to be divided generally according to the pronunciation; as *com-mand, in-vent, pro-ceed, ex-er-cise, hope-less-ness, con-firm-a-tion, mis-er-a-ble, con-sti-tu-tion-al-ly*.

3. Separate compound words into the parts that compose them; as *pen-knife, ink-stand, rail-way, head-dress, foot-hold, spy-glass*.

4. Prefixes and endings may generally be taken apart from the root word; as *mis-take, pro-fess, com-ply, in-con-stant, look-ing, hop-ing, ex-tend-ed, sav-est, love-ly, tim-id, graph-ic, low-er, leaf-y*.

Where this separation cannot be effected with exactness, then divide the word as nearly as possible on this principle, while following the direction of Rule 2 above; as *temp-ter, pre-cious, vi-cious, cau-tious, mus-i-cian, as-pire, promp-ted, par-tial, con-du-cive*.

5. Two vowels not forming a diphthong will necessarily fall to be divided; as, *tru-ant, di-et, tri-al*.

6. Two consonants coming together, and not both necessary to the first sound, are separated; as *flut-ter, dif-fer, sud-den, pup-py, star-ry, run-ning*. Such cases as *tri-fle, i-dle, a-ble, am-ple*, usually place with the final *le* the consonant preceding it.



## USE OF PREPOSITIONS

IN CONNEXION WITH PARTICULAR WORDS,  
*Especially Verbs, or Words possessing Verb Force.*

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Abandoned to	Adequate to
Abate of	Adhere to
Abhorrence of	Adjacent to
Abhorrent, to, from	Adjourn to, at, for
Abide in, at, with, by	Adjudge to
Abominable to	Adjust to
Abound in, with	Admonish of, by, against
Abridge of, from	Admission (access) to, (entrance) into
Absent from	Admit of, to
Abstain from	Advantage over, of
Abstinence from	Advise of, to
Abut on	Advocate for
Accede to	Affection for
Acceptable to	Affinity to, with, between
Access to	Agree with (a person), to (a proposal), upon (things or conditions)
Accessory to	Agreeable to
Accommodate to, with	Aim at
Accompanied by, with	Alienate from
Accord (intrans.) with	Allude to
Accord (trans.) to	Alteration in
Accordance with	Ambitious of, to
According to	Amenable to
Account of, for, to	Analogous to
Accountable to (a person), for (a thing)	Analogy to, with, between
Accuse of	Angry with (a person), at (a thing)
Acquaint with	Annex to
Acquaintance with	Animadvert on, upon
Acquiesce in	Answer for, to
Acquit of	Antecedent to
Adapted to	Antipathy to, against, between
Add to	
Address to	
Adept in	

- Anxious *about, for, to* (do)  
 Apologize *to* (a person), *for* (some act)  
 Apology *to, for*  
 Appeal *from* (one) *to* (another), *for* (aid, justice)  
 Appertain *to*  
 Applicable *to*  
 Apply *to*  
 Apprehensive *of* (danger), *for* (one's life)  
 Appropriate *to*  
 Approve *of*  
 Argue *with* (one), *against, for* (a person or view), *on* (a subject)  
 Arraign *for* (treason)  
 Arrange *with* (one), *for* (something)  
 Array *with, in*  
 Arrive *at*  
 Ask *of* (a person, or one's health), *for or after* (a person, or thing), *ask one to* (a party)  
 Aspire *to*  
 Assent *to*  
 Assimilate *to*  
 Associate *with*  
 Assure *of*  
 Astonished *at*  
 Atone *for*  
 Attached *to*  
 Attain *to*  
 Attend *to*  
 Attentive *to*  
 Averse *to, from, for, towards*  
 Aversion *to, from*  
 Ballot *for*  
 Banish *from, to*  
 Banter (one) *for* (something)  
 Bare *of*  
 Bargain *for*  
 Battle *for*  
 Bear *upon, with; bear witness against, in favour of*  
 Beguile *of*  
 Believe *in, on*  
 Belong *to*  
 Bereave *of*  
 Bestow *on, upon*  
 Betray *to* (a person), *into* (a thing)
- Betroth *to*  
 Bigoted *to* (opinions)  
 Bind *to*  
 Blame *for*  
 Blush *at* (one's vices), *for* (one)  
 Boast *of*  
 Border *on, upon*  
 Born *to* (good luck), *into* (the world), *of* (woman)  
 Bound *to, for* (London)  
 Brag *of*  
 Call *on, upon, at, for*  
 Capable *of*  
 Care *for, to*  
 Careful *of, for*  
 Careless *of, about*  
 Carp *at*  
 Catch *at*  
 Caution *against*  
 Certain *of*  
 Certify (one) *of* (a fact)  
 Change *for, with*  
 Charge *on, or against* (a person); *charge* (one) *with* (some act)  
 Clear (land) *of* (trees), (a man) *from* (debt), (a ship) *for* (action)  
 Coalesce *with*  
 Coincide, *with* (one) *in* (opinion)  
 Common *to* (several persons)  
 Commune *with*  
 Commit *to*  
 Communicate *to, with*  
 Compare *to, with*  
 Compatible *with*  
 Compliance *with*  
 Comply *with*  
 Composed *of*  
 Concede *to*  
 Conceive *of; conceive* (a purpose or ill-will) *against* (one)  
 Concerned *at, for*  
 Concur *with, in, on, to*  
 Condemn *to*  
 Condescend *to*  
 Conduce *to*  
 Confer (bestow) *on, upon*  
 Confer (consult) *with* (one) *on, upon* (a question)  
 Confide *in, to*

Conform to  
 Conformable to, with  
 Conformity to, with  
 Congenial to, with  
 Congratulate on, upon  
 Connect with  
 Conscious of  
 Consecrate to  
 Consent to  
 Consign to  
 Consist of, in, with  
 Consistent with  
 Consonant to, with  
 Consult with, about  
 Contend with, against, for  
 Contest with  
 Contiguous with  
 Contrast with  
 Contrary to  
 Conversant in, with, about  
 Convert to, into  
 Convict of  
 Convince of  
 Copy from, after  
 Correspond to, with  
 Correspondence to, with  
 Correspondent to  
 Covenant with, for  
 Cure of  
 Dash against, upon, into, through  
 Deal in, by, with  
 Debar of, from  
 Decide on, upon, in favour of,  
 against  
 Defend against, from  
 Deficiency of  
 Deficient in  
 Defraud of  
 Demand of, from  
 Denounce against (a person);  
 denounce (one) for (miscon-  
 duct), for (a traitor)  
 Depend on, upon  
 Dependent on, upon  
 Deprive of  
 Derive from  
 Derogate from  
 Derogation from  
 Derogatory to  
 Descended from

Deserving of  
Desirous of  
Desist from  
Despair of  
Despoil of  
Destined to  
Destitute of  
Detach from  
Detract from  
Deviate from  
Devolve on, upon  
Devote to  
Dictate to  
Die of (disease), by (sword, famine), for (one, or for some cause)  
Differ with (a person) in (opinion), from (a person or thing), in (some quality)  
Difference between (things), in (quality, &c.), on (questions)  
Different from  
Difficulty in, concerning  
Diminish from  
Diminution of  
Disabled from  
Disagree with, to  
Disagreeable to  
Disappointed of (a thing not obtained), in or with (a thing obtained)  
Disapprove of  
Discourage from  
Discouragement to  
Disengaged from  
Disgusted at, with  
Dislike to  
Dismission from  
Disparagement to  
Dispense with  
Dispose of, to, for  
Dispute with, between, among  
Dispossess of  
Disqualify for, from  
Disregard of  
Dissatisfied with  
Dissent from  
Distinct from  
Distinguish from, between  
Distrustful of  
Divested of

Divide <i>between</i> (two), <i>among</i> (more than two)	Friendly <i>to</i>
Dote <i>on</i>	Frightened <i>at</i>
Doubt <i>of, about</i>	Frown <i>at, upon</i>
Dwell <i>in, at, on</i>	Fruitful <i>in, of</i>
Eager <i>in, for, after</i>	Full <i>of</i>
Embark <i>in, for</i>	Furnished <i>with</i>
Embellish <i>with</i>	Give <i>to</i>
Emerge <i>from</i>	Glad <i>of, at</i>
Employ <i>in, on, upon, about</i>	Glance <i>at, upon</i>
Emulous <i>of</i>	Glow <i>with</i>
Enamoured <i>of</i>	Grapple <i>with</i>
Encounter <i>with</i>	Grateful <i>to</i> (a person), <i>for</i> a favour)
Encouragement <i>to</i>	Greedy <i>of, after</i>
Encroach <i>on, upon</i>	Grieve <i>at, for</i>
Endeared <i>to</i>	Guard <i>against</i>
Endeavour <i>after</i>	Guilty <i>of</i>
Endowed <i>with</i>	Hanker <i>after</i>
Endued <i>with</i>	Happen <i>to, on</i>
Engaged <i>in, with, for</i>	Healed <i>of</i>
Enjoin <i>on, upon</i>	Hinder <i>from</i>
Enter <i>on, upon, into</i>	Hiss <i>at</i>
Entrance <i>on, upon, into</i>	Hold <i>in, of, from</i>
Envious <i>of, at</i>	Ignorant <i>of</i>
Equal <i>to, with</i>	Immersion <i>in</i>
Equivalent <i>to</i>	Impatient <i>at, for, of</i>
Espouse <i>to</i>	Impenetrable <i>by, to</i>
Estimated <i>at</i>	Impervious <i>to</i>
Estranged <i>from</i>	Impose <i>on, upon</i>
Exception <i>from, to, against</i>	Inaccessible <i>to</i>
Excluded <i>from</i>	Incapable <i>of</i>
Exclusive <i>of</i>	Incentive <i>to</i>
Expelled <i>from</i>	Incorporate <i>into, with</i>
Expert <i>in, at</i>	Inconsistent <i>with</i>
Exposed <i>to</i>	Inculcate <i>on, upon</i>
Expressive <i>of</i>	Independent <i>of, on</i>
Fall <i>under, on, upon, from</i>	Indifferent <i>to</i>
Familiar <i>with, to</i>	Indulge <i>with, in</i>
Fawn <i>on, upon</i>	Indulgent <i>to</i>
Fearful <i>of</i>	Influence <i>over, with, on</i>
Feed <i>on, upon</i>	Inform <i>of, about, concerning</i>
Fight <i>with, against, for</i>	Initiate <i>into, in</i>
Filled <i>with</i>	Initiation <i>into, in</i>
Fond <i>of</i>	Inquire <i>of, after, for, about</i>
Fondness <i>for</i>	Inroad <i>into</i>
Foreign <i>to, from</i>	Insensible <i>to, of</i>
Founded <i>on, upon, in</i> (truth)	Inseparable <i>from</i>
Free <i>from or of</i> (faults), <i>of</i> (the City of London), <i>with</i> (money), <i>in</i> (conduct)	Insinuate <i>into</i>
	Insist <i>on, upon</i>
	Inspection <i>into, of, over</i>



Instruct in  
 Insult over  
 Insistent on, upon  
 Interfere with  
 Intermeddle with  
 Intervene between, in  
 Intimate with  
 Introduce into, in  
 Intrude on, upon, into  
 Inured to  
 Invested with  
 Irritated against, by (a person) ; at,  
     by (a thing)  
 Jealous of  
 Jeer at  
 Join with, to  
 Knock at, on  
 Known to  
 Laden with  
 Land at  
 Laugh at  
 Lean on, upon, against  
 Level with  
 Liberal to, of  
 Liken to  
 Live in, at, with, on, upon  
 Loaded with  
 Long for, after  
 Lord over  
 Made of  
 Marry to, with  
 Meddle with  
 Mediate between  
 Meditate on, upon  
 Meet with  
 Militate against  
 Mingle with  
 Minister to  
 Mistrustful of  
 Mix with  
 Necessary to, for  
 Need of  
 Neglectful of  
 Negotiate with  
 Obedient to  
 Object to, against  
 Observant of  
 Observation of  
 Obtrude on, upon  
 Obvious to

Offend against  
 Offensive to  
 Offer to  
 Operate on  
 Opposite to  
 Overwhelmed with, by  
 Parcel out, among  
 Parley with  
 Part from, with  
 Partake of  
 Partial to  
 Partiality to, for  
 Participate in, of  
 Patient with, of, under  
 Pay for  
 Peculiar to  
 Penetrate into, through  
 Persevere in  
 Pertain to  
 Pitch upon, on  
 Play on, upon, with  
 Pleasant to  
 Pleased with  
 Plunge into  
 Possessed of  
 Pounce on, upon  
 Pour on, upon, into  
 Pray for, with  
 Predisposed to  
 Predominate over, in  
 Prefer to, before, above  
 Preferable to  
 Preference to, over, above, before  
 Prefix to  
 Prejudice against  
 Prejudicial to  
 Prepare for  
 Preserve from, for  
 Preside over  
 Press on, upon  
 Presume on, upon  
 Pretend to  
 Prevail on, upon, with (to persuade)  
     over, against (to overcome)  
 Prevent from  
 Previous to  
 Prey on, upon  
 Prior to  
 Productive of  
 Profit by

Profitable to	Restrain from
Prone to	Retire from, to
Pronounce against (a person), on (a thing)	Return to, from
Propose to	Rich in
Protect (others) from, (ourselves) against	Rid of
Protest against	Rob of
Proud of	Rove about, over
Provide with, for, against	Rub against
Purge of, from	Rule over
Pursuance of	Rush against, on, upon
Pursuant to	Sated with
Quarrel with, among, about	Satiate with
Quarter on, upon	Saturate with
Questioned on, upon, by	Save from
Rail at, on (a person)	Seek for, after, to
Reckon on, upon, with	Seize on, upon
Recline on, upon	Send to, for
Reconcile to, with	Sensible of
Recover from	Sick of
Reduce to, under	Significant of
Refer to	Similar to
Reflect on, upon	Sink into, in, beneath
Refrain from	Sit on, upon, in
Regard for, to	Skilful in, at
Regret for	Smile at, on, upon
Regular in	Snap at
Rejoice at, in, on account of	Snatch at
Relate to	Sneer at
Release from	Solicitous about, for
Relieve from	Sorry for
Relish for, of	Stay in, at, with
Rely on, upon	Stick to, by
Remain in, at	Strip of
Remark on, upon	Strive with, against, for
Remit to	Subject to
Remonstrate with (a person), against (a thing), for (doing)	Submissive to
Remove from	Submit to
Repent of	Substitute for
Repine at	Subtract from
Replete with	Suitable to, for
Repose on, upon	Surprised at
Repugnant to	Suspected of, by
Rescue from	Swerve from
Resemblance to, between	Sympathize with
Resolve on, upon	Taste of (a thing possessed), for (a thing desired or relished)
Rest in, at, on, upon	Tax with, for
Restore to, from	Tend to, towards
	Thankful for
	Think on, upon, of, about

Thirst *after, for*  
 Touch *at, on, upon*  
 Transmit *to*  
 Triumph *over*  
 Troublesome *to*  
 True *to*  
 Trust *in, to*  
 Unison *with*  
 Unite *with, to*  
 Useful *for, to, in*  
 Value *on, upon*  
 Versed *in*

Vest *in* (a person), *with* (a thing)  
 Void *of*  
 Wait *on, upon, for, at*  
 Want *of*  
 Weary *of*  
 Weep *at, for*  
 Witness *of*  
 Worthy *of*  
 Yearn *towards, for*  
 Yield *to*  
 Yoke *with*  
 Zealous *for*

## HOMONYMS :

WORDS HAVING THE SAME SOUND,\* BUT DIFFERENT IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

*v.* Adds, *joins*  
*n.* Adze, *an axe*  
*v.* Ail, *to be ill*  
*n.* Ale, *malt liquor*  
*n.* Air, *one of the elements*  
*prep.* Ere, *before*  
*adv.* E'er, *ever*  
*n.* Heir, *inheritor*  
*a.* All, *everyone*  
*n.* Awl, *a sharp tool*  
*n.* Altar, *an erection for divine offerings*  
*v.* Alter, *to make different*  
*n.* Analyst, *one who analyses*  
*n.* Annalist, *writer of annals*  
*n.* Anchor, *of a ship*  
*n.* Anker, *a liquid measure ; a cask*

*n.* Ant, *an insect*  
*n.* Aunt, *a father's or mother's sister*  
*prefix.* Ante, *before*  
*prefix.* Anti, *against*  
*n.* Arc, *part of a circle*  
*n.* Ark, *a chest ; a large floating vessel*  
*n.* Ascent, *going up ; rising ground*  
*n. or v.* Assent, *agree(ment)*  
*v.* Ate, *did eat*  
*a.* Eight, *twice four*  
*n.* Auger, *a boring tool*  
*n.* Augur, *a soothsayer*  
*n.* Aught, *anything*  
*v.* Ought, *should*

\* Or very nearly the same sound.

- n.* August, *name of a month*  
*a.* August, *noble*  
*a.* Bad, *not good*  
*v.* Bade, *did bid*  
*n.* Bail, *a surety*  
*n.* Bale, *a bundle of goods*  
*n.* Ball, *a dance-entertainment*  
*n.* Ball, *a round body*  
*v.* Bawl, *to speak very loud*  
*a.* Bare, *naked*  
*n.* Bear, *an animal*  
*v.* Bear, *to carry*  
*n.* Bark, *dog's cry*  
*n.* Bark, *outer rind of a tree*  
*n.* Barque, *kind of ship*  
*a.* Base, *mean*  
*n.* Base, *the lower part*  
*n.* Bass, *the lowest part of a tune*  
*v.* Bate, *to lower (one's price)*  
*n.* Bait, *an allurement*  
*v.* Bait, *to prepare or offer an allurement*  
*n.* Bay, *a colour; a tree*  
*n.* Bey, *a governor; Turkish title*  
*v.* Be, *to exist*  
*n.* Bee, *an insect*  
*n.* Beach, *the seashore*  
*n.* Beech, *a tree*  
*n.* Bean, *a plant*  
*part.* Been, *of the verb "to be"*  
*v.* Beat, *to strike*  
*n.* Beet, *a plant*  
*n.* Beau, *a cockcomb, a fop*  
*n.* Bow, *an instrument to shoot arrows*  
*n.* Beer, *malt liquor*  
*n.* Bier, *a frame for bearing the dead*  
*n.* Bell, *a sounding instrument*  
*n.* Belle, *a fine young lady*  
*n.* Berry, *a small fruit*  
*v.* Bury, *to inter*  
*n.* Birth, *coming into life*  
*n.* Berth, *station or office (on board ship)*  
*v.* Blew, *did blow*  
*a.* Blue, *a colour*  
*n.* Boar, *a male swine*  
*v.* Bore, *to make a hole*  
*n.* Board, *a thin plank*  
*n.* Board, *maintenance in food for payment*  
*v.* Bored, *did bore*  
*n.* Bough, *a branch*  
*v.* Bow, *to bend*  
*n.* Boy, *a lad*  
*n.* Buoy, *an anchor mark*  
*n.* Brake, *a thicket*  
*v.* Break, *to part or sever*  
*n.* Bread, *food made of flour or meal*  
*part.* Bred, *brought up*  
*v.* Brews, *does brew*  
*v.* Bruise, *to crush or hurt*  
*v.* Broach, *to tap, to enter upon*  
*n.* Brooch, *an ornamental pin*  
*n.* Burrow, *a hole in the earth*  
*n.* Borough, *an incorporated town*  
*conj.* But, *only*  
*n.* Butt, *a large cask*  
*v.* Buy, *to purchase*  
*prep.* By, *near*  
*v.* Call, *to name*  
*n.* Caul, *a membrane*  
*n.* Cannon, *an engine of war*  
*n.* Canon, *a law or rule*  
*n.* Canon, *a church dignitary*  
*n.* Cask, *a vessel*  
*n.* Casque, *a helmet*  
*v.* Cast, *to throw*  
*n.* Caste, *a social class*  
*v.* Cede, *to give up*  
*n.* Seed, *part of a plant*



- n.* Ceiling, covering of the inner roof
- v.* Sealing, pres. part. of "to seal"
- n.* Cell, a small close room
- v.* Sell, to dispose of
- n.* Cellar, a vault
- n.* Seller, one that sells
- n.* Censer, a vessel to burn incense in
- n.* Censor, a Roman officer; fault-finder
- n.* Cent, a copper coin
- n.* Scent, odour
- v.* Sent, did send
- v.* Cere, to cover with wax
- v.* Sear, to burn
- a.* Sere, withered; dry
- n.* Seer, a prophet; one that sees (into the future)
- a.* Cereal, relating to corn
- n.* Serial, a periodical publication (the parts following each other in a series)
- n.* Cession, surrender, giving up
- n.* Session, a sitting
- n.* Check, restraint
- n.* Cheque, a money order
- n.* Choler, anger, wrath
- n.* Collar, neck-band
- v.* Cite, to summon
- n.* Sight, perception
- n.* Site, situation
- n.* Clause, part of a sentence
- n.* Claws, nails of an animal
- v.* Climb, to ascend
- n.* Clime, climate
- a.* Coarse, not fine
- n.* Course, race
- n.* Corse, a dead body
- n.* Complement, the full number or quantity
- n.* Compliment, expression of appreciation, praise
- n.* Concert, a musical entertainment; agreement
- n.* Consort, a companion
- n.* Cord, a thin rope
- n.* Chord, a string of a musical instrument
- n.* Core, the central part
- n.* Corps, a body of men
- n.* Counsel, advice
- n.* Council, an assembly for consultation
- n.* Cousin, a relation
- v.* Cozen, to cheat
- v.* Creak, to make a harsh sound
- n.* Creek, a small inlet of the sea
- n.* Crews, sailors
- v.* Cruise, to sail about
- n.* Currant, a shrub and its fruit
- n.* Current, a stream
- v.* Dam, to keep back water by raising a bank
- n.* Dam, a mother (of beasts)
- v.* Damn, to condemn, to curse
- n.* Day, twenty-four hours
- n.* Dey, a Moorish governor
- n.* Days, } plurals of the foregoing
- n.* Dey, }
- v.* Daze, to dazzle
- a.* Dear, costly
- n.* Deer, a forest animal
- n.* Decease, death
- n.* Disease, malady
- v.* Demean, to behave
- n.* Demesne, manor house and land adjacent
- n.* Descent, declivity
- n.* Dissent, disagreement
- v.* Desert, to forsake
- n.* Dessert, service of fruits, &c.
- n.* Dew, a vapour
- a.* Due, owing

- n.* Die, a stamp (in coining); a cube (in gaming, and in architecture)  
*v.* Die, to lose life, to cease to exist  
*v.* Dye, to stain, to colour (especially cloth materials)  
*a.* Divers, several, many  
*a.* Diverse, varied, turned aside  
*n.* Doe, a female deer  
*n.* Dough, unbaked paste  
*n.* Dose, as much medicine as is taken at once  
*v.* Doze, to slumber  
*v.* Done, performed, completed  
*n.* Dun, dull brown colour  
*n.* Draft, a bill  
*n.* Draught, a drink, &c.  
*n.* Dram, a glass of spirits  
*n.* Drachm, the eighth part of an ounce  
*n.* Ewe, }  
*n.* Yew, } see Yew  
*pron.* You, }  
*a.* Fain, eager, pleased, gladly  
*n.* Fane, a temple  
*v.* Feign, to dissemble, to pretend  
*a.* Faint, languid  
*n.* Feint, a pretence  
*a.* Fair, beautiful, honest  
*n.* Fair, a market  
*n.* Fare, hire, diet  
*n.* Feat, an exploit  
*n.* Feet, plural of "foot"  
*v.* Find, to discover  
*v.* Fined, made to pay for breaking a rule or law  
*n.* Fir, a tree  
*n.* Fur, soft hair  
*n.* Flea, an insect  
*v.* Flee, to escape  
*n.* Flour, ground wheat  
*n.* Flower, the blossom of a plant  
*n.* Flue, a passage (for smoke or heat)  
*v.* Flew, did fly  
*n.* Fool, senseless person  
*a.* Full, opposite to empty  
*a.* Fore, in front  
*a.* Four, twice two  
*n.* Fort, a fortified place  
*n.* Forte, that in which one excels  
*ad.* Forth, out, abroad  
*a.* Fourth, numeral  
*a.* Foul, unclean  
*n.* Fowl, a bird  
*v.* Freeze, to congeal  
*n.* Frieze, coarse cloth; an architectural term  
*n.* Furs, plural of "fur"  
*n.* Furze, a shrub  
*n.* Gage, a pledge  
*v.* Gauge, to measure the contents of a cask  
*n.* Gait, manner of walking  
*n.* Gate, an entrance  
*v.* Gild, to cover with gold  
*n.* Guild, a society or union  
*part.* Gilt, with gold  
*n.* Guilt, wickedness  
*n.* Grate, a fire-place  
*a.* Great, large  
*n.* Groan, a deep sigh  
*v.* Grown, increased  
*n.* Guest, a person entertained  
*v.* Guessed, did guess  
*n.* Hair, of the head  
*n.* Hare, an animal  
*a.* Hale, sound, robust  
*n.* Hail, little masses of ice falling from the clouds  
*v.* Hail, to call to  
*intj.* Hail, a term of salutation  
*n.* Hall, entrance of a house, a large room  
*v.* Haul, to drag

- n.* Hart, an animal  
*n.* Heart, the seat of life  
*v.* Heal, to cure  
*n.* Heel, hind part of the foot  
*n.* Herd, a flock  
*v.* Heard, did hear  
*ad.* Here, in this place  
*v.* Hear, to listen to  
*v.* Hew, to cut  
*n.* Hue, shade of colour  
*n.* Hugh, a man's name  
*v.* Hie, to hasten  
*a.* High, lofty  
*pron.* Him, objective case of "he"  
*n.* Hymn, a sacred song  
*n.* Hire, wages  
*a.* Higher, farther up  
*n.* Hole, a hollow place  
*a.* Whole, entire, complete  
*n.* Horde, a wandering tribe or body of persons  
*n.* Hoard, store (of things amassed)  
*pron.* I, myself  
*n.* Eye, the organ of sight  
*ad.* Ay, yes  
*a.* Idle, doing nothing  
*n.* Idol, an image, or false god  
*n.* Idyl, a poem  
*prep.* In, within  
*n.* Inn, house of entertainment  
*v.* Indite, to compose, dictate  
*v.* Indict, to accuse by a jury, to charge  
*a.* Invalid, having no force  
*n.* Invalid, an infirm or disabled person  
*n.* Isle, an island  
*n.* Aisle, a passage in a church  
*n.* Kernel, fruit within a shell  
*n.* Colonel, commander of a regiment  
*n.* Jam, preserved fruit  
*n.* Jamb, the side piece of a door, fire-place, &c.  
*n.* Key, an instrument to fasten and open locks  
*n.* Quay, a wharf  
*v.* Kill, to put to death  
*n.* Kiln, place for burning lime  
*n.* Lac, gum; 100,000 (rupees)  
*v.* Lack, to want  
*n.* Lane, an alley  
*v.* Lain, *p. part.* of lie, rested  
*n.* Laps, plural of "lap"  
*v.* Laps, does lap  
*v.* Lapse, to fall away, slip by  
*n.* Lapse, flow, passing  
*n.* Lea, meadow  
*n.* Lee, the sheltered side (of a ship, &c.)  
*n.* Lead, a metal  
*v.* Led, did lead  
*n.* Leaf, part of a plant  
*ad.* Lief, readily, willingly  
*v.* Leak, to let out (liquid)  
*n.* Leek, a herb  
*v.* Lessen, to make less  
*n.* Lesson, a portion of a book learned  
*n.* Levée, assembly of visitors  
*v.* Levy, to raise money or troops  
*n.* Liar, one that tells lies  
*n.* Lyre, a musical instrument  
*n.* Lie, falsehood  
*v.* Lie, to recline  
*n.* Lye, a liquor  
*n.* Limb, a member  
*v.* Limn, to paint  
*n.* Lineament, outline  
*n.* Liniment, ointment  
*n.* Links (of a chain), plural of link  
*n.* Lynx, an animal  
*a.* Literal, according to the letter  
*a.* Littoral, belonging to a shore

- ntj.* Lo ! look  
*a.* Low, *obposite of high*  
*n.* Loan, *a thing lent*  
*a.* Lone, *solitary*  
*n.* Maid, *an unmarried woman*  
*v.* Made, *did make*  
*n.* Mail, *a postman's bag ; armour*  
*a.* Male, *masculine*  
*a.* Main, *chief, principal*  
*n.* Mane, *of the horse*  
*n.* Mantel, *a shelf over a fire-place*  
*n.* Mantle, *a cloak*  
*n.* Mar hal, *an officer of arms*  
*v.* Marshal, *to arrange*  
*a.* Martial, *pertaining to war*  
*n.* Maze, *an intricate arrangement, a labyrinth*  
*n.* Maize, *Indian wheat*  
*n.* Mead, *a sweet drink*  
*n.* Meed, *reward*  
*a.* Mean, *wanting dignity ; low*  
*v.* Mean, *to intend*  
*n.* Mien, *external appearance*  
*n.* Meat, *flesh for food*  
*a.* Meet, *suitable, becoming*  
*v.* Meet, *to encounter*  
*v.* Mete, *to measure*  
*n.* Medal, *a piece of metal struck like a coin*  
*v.* Meddle, *to interfere*  
*n.* Meddler, *one who interposes officiously*  
*n.* Medlar, *name of a tree*  
*n.* Message, *advice or information sent*  
*n.* Messuage, *ground on which a house stands*  
*n.* Metal, *a hard substance*  
*n.* Mettle, *spirit, vivacity*  
*n.* Meter, *a measuring instrument*  
*n.* Metre, *verse*  
*n.* Miner, *one who digs for minerals*  
*a.* Minor, *under age ; smaller*
- n.* Mite, *a very small insect*  
*n.* Might, *power*  
*v.* Might, *past tense of " may "*  
*v.* Moan, *to utter a deep sound from pain, to lament*  
*v.* Mown, *cut down*  
*n.* Moat, *a ditch round a fortified place*  
*n.* Mote, *a particle*  
*n.* Muscle, *flesh (of the body)*  
*n.* Mussel, *a shell fish*  
*n.* Nave, *middle of a church, or of a wheel*  
*n.* Knave, *a rogue*  
*[a.* Naive, *ingenious, is pronounced na-ev]*  
*ad.* Nay, *no*  
*n.* Neigh, *the voice of a horse*  
*n.* Need, *want*  
*v.* Need, *to require*  
*v.* Knead, *to work dough*  
*a.* New, *opposite of old*  
*v.* Knew, *did know*  
*n.* Night, *opposite of day*  
*n.* Knight, *a person that has received a certain title of honour*  
*n.* Nose, *the organ of smell*  
*v.* Knows, *does know*  
*n.* Nun, *a female recluse*  
*a.* None, *not one, not any*  
*intj.* O ! or Oh, *exclamation of surprise or pain*  
*v.* Owe, *to be indebted*  
*n.* Oar, *an instrument to row boats*  
*prep.* O'er, *over*  
*n.* Ore, *a metal as found in combination with some other substance*  
*n.* Ode, *a poem*  
*v.* Owed, *did owe*  
*prep.* Of, *from, concerning*  
*adv.* Off, *noting distance*  
*a.* One, *single, an individual*  
*v.* Won, *gained, achieved*



- a.* Our, belonging to us  
*n.* Hour, 60 minutes  
*n.* Pail, a vessel  
*a.* Pale, destitute of colour  
*n.* Pain, suffering  
*n.* Pane, of glass  
*n.* Pair, a couple  
*v.* Pare, to cut off the surface  
*n.* Pear, a fruit  
*n.* Palate, the organ of taste  
*n.* Palette, a painter's mixing plate  
*n.* Pallet, a bed  
*n.* Pause, a stop, a delay  
*n.* Paws, the feet of an animal  
*n.* Peace, quietness  
*n.* Peas, plural of "pea"  
*n.* Pease, collective plural of "pea"  
*n.* Piece, a part, fragment  
*n.* Peak, top  
*n.* Pique, ill-will  
*n.* Peal, succession of sounds  
*n.* Peel, rind of fruit  
*v.* Peel, to take off the rind  
*n.* Peer, a nobleman  
*n.* Pier, a projecting wharf; a support of a bridge  
*n.* Pendant, a flag; an earring  
*a.* Pendent, hanging down  
*n.* Phrase, a mode of speech; an expression  
*n.* Frays, quarrels, plural of "fray"  
*n.* Place, rank, room, space  
*n.* Plaice, kind of fish  
*a.* Plain, simple  
*n.* Plain, level country  
*n.* Plane, joiner's tool; level surface  
*n.* Plait, fold  
*n.* Plate, wrought silver  
*n.* Plate, a shallow vessel  
*v.* Please, to gratify, to delight  
*n.* Pleas, law suits, allegations  
*n.* Plum, a fruit  
*a.* Plumb, perpendicular  
*n.* Pole, a long, narrow, roundish piece of timber  
*n.* Poll, the head; register of voters, or act of voting  
*v.* Pore, to look closely and steadily  
*n.* Pore, an opening (in the skin)  
*v.* Pour, to cause to flow  
*n.* Practice, habit, use  
*v.* Practise, to exercise  
*v.* Pray, to beseech  
*n.* Prey, plunder, booty  
*v.* Prays, does pray  
*n.* Praise, laudation, renown  
*n.* Precedent, former instance of a like kind  
*n.* President, a presiding officer  
*a.* & *n.* Principal, chief, capital  
*a.* Principle, a settled truth  
*n.* Prize, reward  
*v.* Prize, to set value on  
*v.* Pries, looks inquisitively into  
*n.* Profit, gain, benefit  
*n.* Prophet, one who foretells future events  
*n.* Prophecy, a prediction  
*v.* Prophesy, to predict  
*n.* Quartz, a kind of rock  
*n.* Quarts, plural of "quart" (a measure)  
*n.* Quire, 24 sheets of paper  
*n.* Choir, a body of singers  
*n.* Rain, water falling from the clouds  
*v.* Reign, to rule  
*n.* Rein, strap of a bridle  
*v.* Raise, to lift  
*n.* Rays, plural of "ray" (of light)  
*v.* Raze, to obliterate  
*n.* & *v.* Rap, knock  
*v.* & *n.* Wrap, to envelop; something to take about one (for warmth, &c.)

*part.* Read, of the verb "to read"

*a.* Red, a colour

*v.* Read, to peruse

*n.* Reed, a plant

*n.* Rear, the part behind

*a.* Rare, uncommon

*v.* Reck, to care

*n.* Wreck, breaking to pieces, destruction

*v. & n.* Rest, repose

*n.* Rest, the others

*v.* Wrest, to pull violently away

*n.* Right, justice

*n.* Rite, ceremony

*v.* Write, to communicate by letter, &c.

*n.* Rime, hoarfrost

*n. & v.* Rhyme, similarity of sound in endings of verses of poetry (also sometimes spelt "rime")

*n. & v.* Ring, make sound as a bell

*n.* Ring, a circle

*v.* Wring, to press, squeeze hard, extort

*n.* Road, highway

*v.* Rode, did ride

*v.* Rowed, did row

*n.* Roe, a female deer

*v.* Row, to propel with an oar

*n.* Row, a line, rank

*n.* Root, the end of a plant fixed in the ground

*n.* Route, direction or road in which one goes

*n.* Rye, grain

*a.* Wry, crooked

*n.* Sail, a sheet of canvas

*v.* Sail, as a ship

*n.* Sale, act of selling

*n.* Satire, poignant language

*n.* Satyr, a monster

*v.* Scull, to propel a boat (in a particular way)

*n.* Skull, the bony case of the brain

*n.* Sea, ocean

*v.* See, to perceive by the eye

*n.* See, the jurisdiction of a bishop

*n.* Seam, a joining

*v.* Seem, to appear

*v.* Seen, beheld

*n.* Scene, view

*a.* Sere

*n.* Seer

*v.* Sear } See Cere

*v.* Cere }

*v.* Sew, to connect with thread

*v.* Sow, to scatter seed

*v.* Shear, to cut, or clip

*ad.* Sheer, completely

*a.* Sheer, pure, complete; perpendicular, or unbroken (descent)

*n.* Size, magnitude

*n.* Size, weak glue

*n.* Sighs, plural of "sigh"

*n.* Sleight, artful trick

*a.* Slight, thin, trifling

*n.* Sloe, a berry

*a.* Slow, opposite of quick

*v.* Soar, to mount on the wing

*n.* Sore, an ulcer

*n.* Sole, of the shoe, &c.

*n.* Sole, a flat fish

*n.* Soul, the immortal part of man

*v.* Soled, furnished with a sole

*v.* Sold, did sell

*a.* Some, indefinite quantity or number

*n.* Sum, an amount

*n.* Son, a male child

*n.* Sun, the luminary that enlightens the earth

*n.* Stake, a wager; a stick

*n.* Steak, a slice of flesh

*v.* Stare, to look with fixed eyes

*n.* Stair, a step; series of steps

*a.* Stationary, fixed, settled

*n.* Stationery, articles sold by a stationer

- n.* Statue (of metal or stone), an image  
*n.* Statute, law  
*v.* Steal, to take unlawfully  
*n.* Steel, refined iron  
*n.* Stile, steps for passing over a fence  
*n.* Style, manner  
*v.* Style, to designate  
*a.* Straight, not crooked  
*a.* Strait, narrow  
*n.* Strait, a narrow pass (of water), a difficulty  
*n.* Surplice, a clergyman's white robe  
*n.* Surplus, excess  
*a.* Sweet, pleasant to the taste  
*n.* Suite, followers, attendants  
*n.* Suite, a set of rooms  
*n.* Sword, a weapon  
*v.* Soared, did soar  
*n.* Tacks, small nails  
*n.* Tax, tribute  
*n.* Tail, the hinder part of anything  
*n.* Tale, a narrative  
*n.* Team, animals drawing together  
*v.* Teem, to be full of  
*v.* Tear, to rend  
*n.* Tare, a weed  
*n.* Teas, kinds of tea  
*v.* Tease, to torment, to vex  
*pr.* or *a.* Their, belonging to them  
*adv.* There, in that place  
*v.* Threw, did throw  
*prep.* Through, passing from side to side of  
*n.* Thyme, a fragrant plant  
*n.* Time, a part of duration  
*n.* Tier, a row (of guns, seats, &c.)  
*n.* Tear, from the eye  
*prep.* To, toward  
*ad.* Too, also  
*a.* Two, one and one  
*n.* Toe, part of the foot  
*n.* Tow, coarse flax or hemp  
*v.* Tow, to pull along  
*n.* Ton, the weight of 20 cwt.  
*n.* Tun, a large cask  
*n.* Trait, a feature of one's character  
*n.* Tray, a shallow trough-like vessel  
*v.* Use, to practice, to apply in some purpose  
*n.* Ewes, plural of ewe  
*a.* Vain, empty, conceited  
*n.* Vane, weather-cock  
*n.* Vein, a blood vessel  
*n.* Vale, a valley  
*n.* Veil, a thin covering  
*v.* Wade, to walk through water  
*v.* Weighed, did weigh  
*n.* Waist, part of the body  
*v.* Waste, to consume uselessly  
*v.* Wane, to decrease  
*n.* Wain, a waggon  
*v.* Waive, to relinquish  
*n.* Wave, a billow  
*n.* Ware, merchandize  
*v.* Wear, to have on the body  
*n.* Way, passage, manner  
*v.* Weigh, to poise  
*n.* Whey, the thin part of milk  
*a.* Weak, feeble  
*n.* Week, seven days  
*n.* Weald, a wooded country  
*v.* Wield, to handle  
*n.* Weather, state of the atmosphere  
*n.* Wether, male sheep  
*c.* Whether, if (implying two alternatives, usually)  
*v.* Ween, to think, to suppose  
*v.* Wean, to accustom (a child, &c.) to do without something

*n.* Weight, heaviness*v.* Wait, to stay*a.* Wet, containing water, rainy*v.* Whet, to sharpen*pron.* Which, relating to things*n.* Witch, a woman who practices  
sorcery*v.* Witch, to charm*ad.* Whither, to what place*v.* Wither, to fade, to waste away*n.* Wood, timber*v.* Would, was willing*n.* Yew, an evergreen tree*pron.* You, yourself*n.* Ewe, a female sheep*n.* Yoke, couple, bondage*n.* Yolk, the yellow part of an egg

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## VERBS AND THEIR PARTICIPLES.

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NOTE.—It has been thought unnecessary to include in the subjoined list all those verbs whose infinitives end in single *e*. Their present participle is always formed by adding *ing*, the *e* be omitted. (See Rule 1.) The few exceptions that exist, are, however, given in their proper places, marked \*. Generally, when there is anything particular to note about any of these verbs, they are quoted and the point is attended to. Where the past tense differs from the past participle it is given separately.

The figures refer to the subjoined rules.

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Abandon, abandoning, abandoned . . . . .	7	Accompany, accompanying, accompanied . . . . .	9
Abet, abetting, abetted . . . . .	6	Accomplish, accomplishing, accomplished . . . . .	4
Abhor, abhorring, abhorred . . . . .	6	Accord, according, accorded . . . . .	4
*Abide, abiding, abode . . . . .	1, 12	Accost, accosting, accosted . . . . .	4
Abolish, abolishing, abolished . . . . .	4	Account, accounting, accounted . . . . .	4
Abound, abounding, abounded . . . . .	4	Counted . . . . .	4
Abscind, abscinding, abscinded . . . . .	4	Accredit, accrediting, accredited . . . . .	7
Abscond, absconding, absconded . . . . .	4	Accustom, accustoming, accustomed . . . . .	7
Absent, absenting, absented . . . . .	4	*Achieve, achieving, achieved . . . . .	1
Absorb, absorbing, absorbed . . . . .	4	Acidify, acidifying, acidified . . . . .	9
Abstain, abstaining, abstained . . . . .	5	Acquaint, acquainting, acquainted . . . . .	4
Abstract, abstracting, abstracted . . . . .	4	Acquit, acquitting, acquitted . . . . .	6
Abut, abutting, abutted . . . . .	6	Act, acting, acted . . . . .	4
*Accede, acceding, acceded . . . . .	1	Adapt, adapting, adapted . . . . .	4
Accent, accenting, accented . . . . .	4	Add, adding, added . . . . .	4
Accept, accepting, accepted . . . . .	4	Addict, addicting, addicted . . . . .	4
Acclaim, acclaiming, acclaimed . . . . .	5		



Address, addressing, addressed	2	Anneal, annealing, annealed	5
Adject, adjecting, adjected	4	Annex, annexing, annexed	2
Adjoin, adjoining, adjoined	5	Annoy, annoying, annoyed	10
Adjourn, adjourning, adjourned	4	Annul, annulling, annulled	6
Adjust, adjusting, adjusted	4	Anoint, anointing, anointed	4
Administer, administering, administered	7	Answer, answering, answered	7
Admit, admitting, admitted	6	Appal(l), appalling, appalled	6
Admonish, admonishing, admonished	4	Apparel, apparelling, apparelled	8
Adopt, adopting, adopted	4	Appeal, appealing, appealed	5
Adorn, adorning, adorned	4	Appear, appearing, appeared	5
Advert, adverting, adverted	4	Append, appending, appended	4
Aërify, aëriifying, aëriified	9	Appertain, appertaining, appertained	5
Affect, affecting, affected	4	Applaud, applauding, applauded	5
Affirm, affirming, affirmed	4	Apply, applying, applied	9
Afflict, afflicting, afflicted	4	Appoint, appointing, appointed	4
Afford, affording, afforded	4	Apportion, apportioning, apportioned	7
Afforest, afforesting, afforested	4	Apprehend, apprehending, apprehended	4
Affray, affraying, affrayed	10	Approach, approaching, approached	4
Affright, affrighting, affrighted	4	Arch, arching, arched	4
Affright, affrighting, affrighted	4	*Arise, arising, arisen; past, arose	12
Aggress, aggressing, aggressed	2	Arm, arming, armed	4
Agree, agreeing, agreed	2	Arraign, arraigning, arraigned	4
Aid, aiding, aided	5	Array, arraying, arrayed	10
Ail, ailing, ailed	5	Arrest, arresting, arrested	4
Air, airing, aired	5	Ascend, ascending, ascended	4
Alarm, alarming, alarmed	4	Ascertain, ascertaining, ascertained	5
Alight, alighting, alighted	4	Ask, asking, asked	4
Alkalify, alkalifying, alkalified	9	Assail, assailing, assailed	5
Allay, allaying, allayed	10	Assault, assaulting, assaulted	4
Allot, allotting, allotted	6	Assay, assaying, assayed	10
Allow, allowing, allowed	2	Assent, assenting, assented	4
Alloy, alloying, alloyed	10	Assert, asserting, asserted	4
Ally, allying, allied	9	Assess, assessing, assessed	2
Alter, altering, altered	7	Assign, assigning, assigned	4
Amass, amassing, amassed	2	Assist, assisting, assisted	4
Ambush, ambushing, ambushed	4	Assort, assorting, assorted	4
Amend, amending, amended	4	Astonish, astonishing, astonished	4
Amount, amounting, amounted	4	Astound, astounding, atounded	4
Amplify, amplifying, amplified	9	Attach, attaching, attached	4
Anchor, anchoring, anchored	7	Attack, attacking, attacked	4
Anger, angering, angered	7	Attain, attaining, attained	5
Animadvert, animadverting, animadverted	4		

Attaint, attainting, attained .	4	Barb, barbing, barbed .	4
Attemper, attempering, at- tempered .	7	Bargain, bargaining, bargained	7
Attempt, attempting, at- tempted .	4	Bark, barking, barked .	4
Attend, attending, attended .	4	Barrel, barrelling, barrelled .	8
Attest, attesting, attested .	4	Barter, bartering, bartered .	7
Attorn, attorning, attorned .	4	Basify, basifying, basified .	9
Attract, attracting, attracted	4	Basil, basilling, basilled .	8
Auctioneer, auctioneering, auctioneered .	5	Bask, basking, basked .	4
Audit, auditing, audited .	7	Basket, basketing, basketed .	7
Augment, augmenting, aug- mented .	4	Batten, battening, battened .	7
Augur, auguring, augured .	7	Batter, battering, battered .	7
Avail, availing, availed .	5	Bawl, bawling, bawled .	5
Aver, averring, averred .	6	Bay, baying, bayed .	10
Avert, averting, averted .	4	Bayonet, bayoneting, bayon- eted .	7
Avoid, avoiding, avoided .	5	Be, being, been ; pres., <i>am</i> ; past, <i>was</i> .	2, 12
Avouch, avouching, avouched	4	Beach, beaching, beached .	4
Avow, avowing, avowed .	2	Beacon, beaconing, beacons	7
Await, awaiting, awaited .	5	Beam, beaming, beamed .	5
*Awake, awaking, awoke	1, 12	Bear, bearing, borne* ; past, <i>bore</i> .	5, 12
Awaken, awakening, awakened	7	Beard, bearding, bearded .	4
Award, awarding, awarded .	4	Beat, beating, beaten or beat ; past, <i>beat</i> .	5, 12
Baa, baaing, baaed .	2	Beatify, beatifying, beatified .	9
Baby, babying, babied .	9	Beautify, beautifying, beauti- fied .	9
Back, backing, backed .	4	Becalm, becalming, becalmed	4
Badger, badgering, badgered	7	Becharm, becharming, be- charmed .	4
Bag, bagging, bagged .	3	Beck, becking, becked .	4
Bail, bailing, bailed .	5	Beckon, beckoning, beckoned	7
Bait, baiting, baited .	5	Becloud, beclouing, becloud- ed .	5
Balk, balking, balked .	4	Bed, bedding, bedded .	3
Ballot, balloting, balloted .	7	Bedash, bedashing, bedashed	4
Balm, balming, balmed .	4	Bedaub, bedaubing, bedaubed	5
Ban, banning, banned .	3	Bedeck, bedecking, bedecked	4
Band, banding, banded .	4	Bedevil, bedevilling, bedevill- ed .	8
Bandy, bandying, bandied .	9	Bedew, bedewing, bedewed .	2
Bang, banging, banged .	4	Bedight, bedighting, bedighted	4
Banish, banishing, banished .	4	Bedim, bedimming, bedim- med .	6
Bank, banking, banked .	4	Bedizen, bedizening, bedizen- ed .	7
Bankrupt, bankrupting, bank- rupted .	4		
Banquet, banqueting, ban- queted .	7		
Banter, bantering, bantered .	7		
Bar, barring, barred .	3		

\* But "a child was *born*."

Bedrench, bedrenching, be- drenched . . . . .	4	Beset, besetting, beset ; . . .	6, 12
Bedrop, bedropping, bedrop- ped . . . . .	6	Beshrew, beshrewing, be- shrewed . . . . .	2
Bedwarf, bedwarfing, be- dwarfed . . . . .	4	Besmear, besmearing, be- smeared . . . . .	5
Befall, befalling, befallen . . .	2	Besmut, besmutting, be- smutted . . . . .	6
Befit, besitting, befitted . . .	6	Besort, besorting, besorted . .	4
Befool, befooling, befooled . .	5	Besot, besotting, besotted . .	6
Befoul, befouling, befouled . .	5	Bespatter, bespattering, be- spattered . . . . .	7
Befriend, befriending, be- friended . . . . .	4	Bespeak, bespeaking, be- spoken; past, <i>bespoke</i> . . .	5, 12
Beg, begging, begged . . . . .	3	Bespit, bespitting, bespit . .	6, 12
Beget, begetting, begotten; past, <i>begat</i> . . . . .	6, 12	Bespot, bespotting, bespotted .	6
Beggar, beggaring, beggared . .	7	Bespread, bespreading, be- spread . . . . .	5
Begin, beginning, begun; past, <i>egan</i> . . . . .	6, 12	Bestain, bestaining, bestained .	5
Begird, begirding, begirt . . .	4, 12	Bestead, bestead, bestead . .	5, 12
Behead, beheading, beheaded . .	5	Bestick, besticking, bestuck . .	4
Behold, beholding, beheld . .	4, 12	Bestir, bestirring, bestirred . .	6
Belabour, belabouring, be- laboured . . . . .	7	Bestow, bestowing, bestowed . .	2
Belaud, belauding, belauded . .	5	Bestrew, bestrewing, be- strown . . . . .	2, 12
Belay, belaying, belayed . . .	10	Bestud, bestudding, bestudded .	6
Beleaguer, beleaguering, be- leaguered . . . . .	7	Bet, betting, betted or bet; past, <i>bet</i> . . . . .	3
Belie, belying, belied . . . . .	11	Bethink, bethinking, be- thought . . . . .	4, 12
*Believe, believing, believed . .	1	Betoken, betokening, be- tokened . . . . .	7
Bellow, bellowing, bellowed . .	2	Betray, betraying, betrayed . .	10
Belly, bellying, bellied . . . .	9	Betroth, betrothing, betrothed .	4
Belong, belonging, belonged . .	4	Better, bettering, bettered . .	7
Belt, belting, belted . . . . .	4	Bevel, bevelling, bevelled . .	8
Bemoan, bemoaning, bemoan- ed . . . . .	5	Bewail, bewailing, bewailed . .	5
Bemock, bemocking, bemock- ed . . . . .	4	Bewilder, bewildering, be- wildered . . . . .	7
Bend, bending, bent . . . . .	4, 12	Bewitch, bewitching, be- witched . . . . .	4
Benefit, benefiting, benefited . .	7	Bewray, bewraying, bewrayed .	10
Benumb, benumbing, be- numbed . . . . .	4	Bias, bias(s)ing, bias(s)ed . .	8
Benight, benighting, benight- ed . . . . .	4	Bicker, bickering, bickered . .	7
Bequeath, bequeathing, be- queathed . . . . .	4	Bid, bidding, bidden or bid; past, <i>bid</i> or <i>bade</i> . . . . .	3, 12
Bescrawl, bescrawling, be- scrawled . . . . .	5	Bilk, bilking, bilked . . . . .	4
Beseech, beseeching, be- sought . . . . .	4, 12	Bill, billing, billed . . . . .	2
Beseem, beseeming, beseemed .	5	Billet, billeting, billeted . . .	7
		Billow, billowing, billowed . .	2
		Bind, binding, bound . . . . .	4, 12

Bisect, bisecting, bisected . . .	4	Blurt, blurring, blurted . . .	4
Bishop, bishoping, bishoped . . .	7	Blush, blushing, blushed . . .	4
Bit, biting, bitted . . .	3	Bluster, blustering, blustered . . .	7
*Bite, biting, bitten or bit ; past, <i>bit</i> . . .	1, 12	Board, boarding, boarded . . .	4
Bivouac, bivouacking, bi- vouacked . . .	8	Boast, boasting, boasted . . .	4
Blab, blabbing, blabbed . . .	3	Boat, boating, boated . . .	5
Black, blacking, blacked . . .	4	Bob, bobbing, bobbed . . .	3
Blackball, blackballing, black- balled . . .	2	Body, bodying, bodied . . .	9
Blacken, blackening, black- ened . . .	7	Bog, bogging, bogged . . .	3
Blanch, blanching, blanched . . .	4	Boil, boiling, boiled . . .	5
Blandish, blandishing, bland- ished . . .	4	Boll, bolling, balled . . .	2
Blank, blanking, blanked . . .	4	Bolster, bolstering, bolstered . . .	7
Blanket, blanketing, blanketed . . .	7	Bolt, bolting, bolted . . .	4
Blast, blasting, blasted . . .	4	Bomb, bombing, bombed . . .	4
Blazon, blazoning, blazoned . . .	7	Bombard, bombarding, bom- barded . . .	4
Bleach, bleaching, bleached . . .	4	Bond, bonding, bonded . . .	4
Blear, blearing, bleared . . .	5	Book, booking, booked . . .	5
Bleat, bleating, bleated . . .	5	Boom, booming, boomed . . .	5
Bleed, bleeding, bled . . .	5, 12	Boot, booting, booted . . .	5
Blemish, blemishing, blem- ished . . .	4	Border, bordering, bordered . . .	7
Blench, blenching, blenched . . .	4	Borrow, borrowing, borrowed . . .	2
Blend, blending, blended . . .	4	Bosom, bosoming, bosomed . . .	7
Bless, blessing, blessed . . .	2	Botch, botching, botched . . .	4
Blight, blighting, blighted . . .	4	Bother, bothering, bothered . . .	7
Blind, blinding, blinded . . .	4	Bottom, bottoming, bottomed . . .	7
Blindfold, blindfolding, blind- folded . . .	4	Bound, bounding, bounded . . .	4
Blink, blinking, blinked . . .	4	Bow, bowing, bowed . . .	2
Blister, blistering, blistered . . .	7	Bowl, bowling, bowled . . .	5
Bloat, bloating, bloated . . .	5	Box, boxing, boxed . . .	2
Block, blocking, blocked . . .	4	Boxhaul, boxhauling, box- hailed . . .	5
Blood, bleeding, blooded . . .	5	Brag, bragging, bragged . . .	3
Bloom, blooming, bloomed . . .	5	Braid, braiding, braided . . .	5
Blossom, blossoming, blos- somed . . .	7	Brail, brailing, brailed . . .	5
Blot, blotting, blotted . . .	3	Brain, braining, brained . . .	5
Blow, blowing, blown ; past, <i>blew</i> . . .	2, 12	Branch, branching, branched . . .	4
Blubber, blubbing, blub- bered . . .	7	Brand, branding, branded . . .	4
Blunder, blundering, blun- dered . . .	7	Brandish, brandishing, bran- dished . . .	5
Blunt, blunting, blunted . . .	4	Brawl, brawling, brawled . . .	4
Blur, blurring, blurred . . .	3	Bray, braying, brayed . . .	10
		Brazen, brazening, brazened . . .	7
		Breach, breaching, breached . . .	4
		Break, breaking, broken ; past, <i>broke</i> . . .	5, 12
		Breakfast, breakfasting, break- fasted . . .	4
		Bream, breaming, breamed . . .	5
		Breast, breasting, breasted . . .	4



Breech, breeching, breeched	4	Buzz, buzzing, buzzed	2
Breed, breeding, bred	5, 12	Cabal, caballing, caballed	6
Brew, brewing, brewed	2	Cabin, cabining, cabined	7
Brick, bricking, bricked	4	Calefy, calefying, calefied	9
Brighten, brightening, brightened	7	Calendar, calendaring, calendared	7
Bring, bringing, brought	4, 12	Calender, calendering, calendered	7
Brisk, brisking, brisked	4	Calk, calking, calked	2
Broach, broaching, broached	4	Call, calling, called	4
Broaden, broadening, broadened	7	Calm, calming, calmed	4
Broider, broidering, broidered	7	Camp, camping, camped	4
Broil, broiling, broiled	5	Caw, cawing, cawed	2
Brood, brooding, brooded	5	Cancel, cancelling, cancelled	8
Brook, brooking, brooked	5	Candy, candying, candied	9
Browbeat, browbeating, browbeaten	5, 12	Canker, cankering, cankered	7
Brown, browning, browned	5	Canopy, canopying, canopied	9
Bruit, bruiting, bruited	5	Cant, canting, canted	4
Brush, brushing, brushed	4	Canter, cantering, cantered	7
Buck, bucking, bucked	4	Canvass, canvassing, canvassed	2
Bud, budding, budded	3	Cap, capping, capped	3
Buffet, buffeting, buffeted	7	Caparison, caparisoning, caparisoned	7
Butfoon, buffooning, buffooned	5	Caper, capering, capered	7
Build, building, built	4	Card, carding, carded	4
Bully, bullying, bullied	9	Career, careering, careered	5
Bump, bumping, bumped	4	Caress, caressing, caressed	2
Bunch, bunching, bunched	4	Carnify, carnifying, carnified	9
Bung, bunging, bunged	4	Carol, carolling, carolled	8
Buoy, buoying, buoyed	10	Carpet, carpeting, carpeted	7
Burden, burdening, burdened	7	Carry, carrying, carried	9
Burl, burling, burlled	4	Cart, carting, carted	4
Burn, burning, burned	4	Cash, cashing, cashed	4
Burnish, burnishing, burnished	4	Cashier, cashiering, cashiered	5
Burrow, burrowing, burrowed	2	Cast, casting, cast	4, 12
Burst, bursting, burst	4, 12	Catch, catching, caught	4
Bury, burying, buried	9	Cater, catering, catered	7
Bush, bushing, bushed	4	Caution, cautioning, cautioned	7
Busk, busking, busked	4	Caveat, caveating, caveated	7
Buss, bussing, bussed	2	Cavil, cavilling, cavilled	8
Busy, busying, busied	9	Caw, cawing, cawed	2
But, butting, butted	3	Ceil, ceiling, ceiled	5
Butcher, butchering, butchered	7	Cement, cementing, cemented	4
Butt, butting, butted	2	Certify, certifying, certified	9
Butter, buttering, buttered	7	Chaffer, chaffering, chaffered	7
Button, buttoning, buttoned	7	Chagrin, chagrining, chagrined	6
Buttress, buttressing, buttressed	2	Chain, chaining, chained	5
Buy, buying, bought	10, 12	Chair, chairing, chaired	5

Chalk, chalking, chalked . . . . .	4	Church, churching, churched . . . . .	4
Chamber, chambering, chambered . . . . .	7	Churn, churning, churned . . . . .	4
Chamfer, chamfering, chamfered . . . . .	7	Cipher, ciphering, ciphered . . . . .	7
Champ, champing, champed . . . . .	4	Circuit, circuiting, circuited . . . . .	7
Champion, championing, championed . . . . .	7	Circumflect, circumflecting, circumflected . . . . .	4
Channel, channelling, channelled . . . . .	8	Circumvent, circumventing, circumvented . . . . .	4
Chant, chanting, chanted . . . . .	4	Circumvest, circumvesting, circumvested . . . . .	4
Chap, chapping, chapped . . . . .	3	Clack, clacking, clacked . . . . .	4
Chaperon, chaperoning, chaperoned . . . . .	7	Claim, claiming, claimed . . . . .	5
Char, charring, charred . . . . .	3	Clam, clamming, clammed . . . . .	3
Character, charactering, characterized . . . . .	7	Clamber, clambering, clambered . . . . .	7
Chariot, charioting, charioted . . . . .	7	Clamour, clamouring, clamoured . . . . .	7
Charm, charming, charmed . . . . .	4	Clamp, clamping, clamped . . . . .	4
Charter, chartering, chartered . . . . .	7	Clang, clanging, clanged . . . . .	4
Chasten, chastening, chastened . . . . .	7	Clank, clanking, clanked . . . . .	4
Chat, chatting, chatted . . . . .	3	Clap, clapping, clapped . . . . .	3
Chatter, chattering, chattered . . . . .	7	Clarify, clarifying, clarified . . . . .	9
Chaw, chawing, chewed . . . . .	2	Clash, clashing, clashed . . . . .	4
Cheapen, cheapening, cheapened . . . . .	7	Clasp, clasping, clasped . . . . .	4
Cheat, cheating, cheated . . . . .	5	Class, classing, classed . . . . .	2
Check, checking, checked . . . . .	4	Classify, classifying, classified . . . . .	9
Checker, checkering, checked . . . . .	7	Clatter, clattering, clattered . . . . .	7
Cheer, cheering, cheered . . . . .	5	Claw, clawing, clawed . . . . .	2
Cherish, cherishing, cherished . . . . .	4	Clean, cleaning, cleaned . . . . .	5
Cherup, cheruping, cheruped . . . . .	7	Clear, clearing, cleared . . . . .	5
Chew, chewing, chewed . . . . .	2	Clearstarch, clearstarching, clearstarched . . . . .	4
Chick, chicking, chicked . . . . .	4	*Cleave, cleaving, cloven or cleft ; past, <i>clove</i> or <i>cleft</i> . . . . .	I, 12
*Chide, chiding, chidden or chid ; past, <i>chid</i> . . . . .	I, 12	Click, clicking, clicked . . . . .	4
Chip, chipping, chipped . . . . .	3	Climb, climbing, climbed . . . . .	4
Chirp, chirping, chirped . . . . .	4	Clinch, clinching, clinched . . . . .	4
Chirrup, chirruping, chirruped . . . . .	7	Cling, clinging, clung . . . . .	4, 12
Chisel, chiselling, chiselled . . . . .	8	Clink, clinking, clinked . . . . .	4
Chit, chitting, chitted . . . . .	3	Clip, clipping, clipped . . . . .	3
*Choose, choosing, chosen ; past, <i>chose</i> . . . . .	I, 12	Cloak, cloaking, cloaked . . . . .	5
Chop, chopping, chopped . . . . .	3	Clod, clodding, clodded . . . . .	3
Chord, chording, chorded . . . . .	4	Clog, clogging, clogged . . . . .	3
Christen, christening, christened . . . . .	7	Cloister, cloistering, cloistered . . . . .	7
Chuck, chucking, chucked . . . . .	4	Closet, closeting, closeted . . . . .	7
		Clot, clotting, clotted . . . . .	3
		*Clothe, clothing, clothed or clad . . . . .	I, 12
		Cloud, clouding, clouded . . . . .	5
		Clout, clouting, clouted . . . . .	5

Cloy, cloying, cloyed . . .	10	Compart, comparing, com-	
Club, clubbing, clubbed . .	3	parted . . .	4
Cluck, clucking, clucked . .	4	Compass, compassing, com-	
Cluster, clustering, clustered	7	passed . . .	2
Clutch, clutching, clutched .	4	Compel, compelling, com-	
Clutter, cluttering, cluttered	7	pelled . . .	6
Coach, coaching, coached . .	4	Complain, complaining, com-	
Coal, coaling, coaled . . .	5	plained . . .	5
Coast, coasting, coasted . .	4	Compliment, complimenting,	
Coat, coating, coated . . .	5	complimented . . .	4
Cock, cocking, cocked . . .	4	Complot, complotting, com-	
Cocker, cockering, cockered .	7	plotted . . .	6
Codify, codifying, codified . .	9	Comply, complying, complied	9
Co-exist, co-existing, co-existed	4	Comport, comporting, com-	
Co-extend, co-extending, co-		ported . . .	4
extended . . .	4	Compound, compounding,	
Cog, cogging, clogged . . .	3	compounded . . .	4
Cohabit, cohabiting, coha-		Comprehend, comprehending,	
bited . . .	7	comprehended . . .	4
Coil, coiling, coiled . . .	5	Compress, compressing, com-	
Coin, coining, coined . . .	5	pressed . . .	2
Coit, coiting, coited . . .	5	Con, conning, conned . . .	3
Collar, collaring, collared . .	7	Conceal, concealing, conceal-	
Collect, collecting, collected . .	4	ed . . .	5
Colour, colouring, coloured . .	7	*Concede, conceding, conced-	
Comb, combing, combed . . .	4	ed . . .	1
Combat, combating, com-		Conceit, conceiting, conceited	5
bated . . .	7	*Conceive, conceiving, con-	
*Come, coming, come; past,		ceived . . .	1
<i>came</i> . . .	1, 12	Concern, concerning, con-	
Comfort, comforting, comfort-		cerned . . .	4
ed . . .	4	Concert, concerting, concert-	
Command, commanding, com-		ed . . .	4
manded . . .	4	Concoct, concocting, concoct-	
Commend, commending, com-		ed . . .	4
mended . . .	4	Concord, concurring, con-	
Comment, commenting, com-		corded . . .	4
mented . . .	4	Concur, concurring, con-	
Commission, commissioning,		curred . . .	6
commissioned . . .	7	Condemn, condemning, con-	
Commit, committing, com-		demned . . .	4
mitted . . .	6	Condescend, condescending,	
Commix, commixing, com-		condescended . . .	4
mixed . . .	2	Conduct, conducting, con-	
Common, commencing, com-		ducted . . .	4
moned . . .	7	Confer, conferring, conferred	6
Compact, compacting, com-		Confess, confessing, confessed	2
pacted . . .	4	Confirm, confirming, con-	
Company, companying, com-		firmed . . .	4
panied . . .	9	Confix, confixing, confixed .	2

Conflict, conflicting, conflicted	4	Convert, converting, converted	4
Conform, conforming, conformed	4	Convey, conveying, conveyed	10
Confound, confounding, confounded	4	Convict, convicting, convicted	4
Confront, confronting, confronted	4	Convoy, conveying, convoyed	10
Congel, congealing, congealed	5	Coo, cooing, cooed	2
Congest, congesting, congested	4	Cook, cooking, cooked	5
Conjoin, conjoining, conjoined	5	Cool, cooling, cooled	5
Conn, conning, conned	2	Coop, cooping, cooped	5
Connect, connecting, connected	4	Copper, coppering, coppered	7
Conquer, conquering, conquered	7	Copy, copying, copied	9
Consent, consenting, consented	4	Coquet, coquetting, coquetted	6
Consider, considering, considered	7	Cord, cording, corded	4
Consign, consigning, consigned	4	Cork, corking, corked	4
Consist, consisting, consisted	4	Corn, corning, corned	4
Consort, consorting, consorted	4	Correct, correcting, corrected	4
Constrain, constraining, constrained	5	Correspond, corresponding, corresponded	4
Constrict, constricting, constricted	4	Corrupt, corrupting, corrupted	4
Construct, constructing, constructed	4	Cost, costing, cost	4, 12
Consult, consulting, consulted	4	Couch, couching, couched	4
Contain, containing, contained	5	Cough, coughing, coughed	4
Contemn, contemning, contemned	4	Counsel, counselling, counselled	8
Contemper, contempering, contempered	7	Count, counting, counted	4
Contend, contending, contended	4	Counter, countering, countered	7
Content, contenting, contented	4	Counteract, counteracting, counteracted	4
Contest, contesting, contested	4	Counterdraw, counterdrawing, counterdrawn	2
Contort, contorting, contorted	4	Counterfeit, counterfeiting, counterfeited	5
Contract, contracting, contracted	4	Countermand, countermanding, countermanded	4
Contradict, contradicting, contradicted	4	Countermark, countermarking, countermarked	4
Contrast, contrasting, contrasted	4	Counterseal, countersealing, countersealed	5
Control, controlling, controlled	6	Countersign, countersigning, countersigned	4
Convert, converting, converted	4	Countersink, countersinking, countersunk	4
		Countervail, countervailing, countervailed	5
		Counterwork, counterworking, counterworked	4
		Countrify, countrifying, countrified	9
		Court, courting, courted	4



Courtesy, courtesying, courtesied . . . . .	9	Cull, culling, culled . . . . .	2
Covenant, covenanting, covenanted . . . . .	4	Cully, culling, culled . . . . .	9
Cover, covering, covered . . . . .	7	Cumber, cumbering, cumbered . . . . .	7
Covet, coveting, coveted . . . . .	7	Cup, cupping, cupped . . . . .	3
Cow, cowing, cowed . . . . .	2	Curb, curbing, curbed . . . . .	4
Cower, cowering, cowered . . . . .	7	Curl, curling, curled . . . . .	4
Coy, coying, coyed . . . . .	10	Curry, currying, curried . . . . .	9
Cozen, cozening, cozened . . . . .	7	Curtail, curtailing, curtailed . . . . .	5
Crack, cracking, cracked . . . . .	4	Curtain, curtaining, curtained . . . . .	5
Cram, cramming, crammed . . . . .	3	Cut, cutting, cut . . . . .	3, 12
Cramp, cramping, cramped . . . . .	4	Dab, dabbing, dabbed . . . . .	3
Crash, crashing, crashed . . . . .	4	Dagger, daggering, daggered . . . . .	7
Craunch, craunching, craunched . . . . .	4	Dally, dallying, dallied . . . . .	9
Crawl, crawling, crawled . . . . .	5	Dam, damming, dammed . . . . .	3
Creak, creaking, creaked . . . . .	5	Damask, damasking, damasked . . . . .	4
Cream, creaming, creamed . . . . .	5	Damaskeen, damaskeening, damaskeened . . . . .	5
Credit, crediting, credited . . . . .	7	Damn, damning, damned . . . . .	4
Creep, creeping, crept . . . . .	5	Damnified, damnifying, damnified . . . . .	9
Crescent, crescenting, crescented . . . . .	4	Damp, damping, damped . . . . .	4
Crest, cresting, crested . . . . .	4	Dampen, dampening, dampened . . . . .	7
Crib, cribbing, cribbed . . . . .	3	Darken, darkening, darkened . . . . .	7
Crimp, crimping, crimped . . . . .	5	Darn, darning, darned . . . . .	4
Crimson, crimsoning, crimsoned . . . . .	7	Dart, darting, darted . . . . .	4
Crisp, crisping, crisped . . . . .	4	Dash, dashing, dashed . . . . .	4
Croak, croaking, croaked . . . . .	5	Daub, daubing, daubed . . . . .	5
Crock, crocking, crocked . . . . .	4	Daunt, daunting, daunted . . . . .	4
Crook, crooking, crooked . . . . .	5	Dawn, dawning, dawned . . . . .	5
Crop, cropping, cropped . . . . .	3	Deaden, deadening, deadened . . . . .	7
Cross, crossing, crossed . . . . .	2	Deafen, deafening, deafened . . . . .	7
Cross-question, cross-questioning, cross-questioned . . . . .	7	Deal, dealing, dealt . . . . .	5
Crouch, crouching, crouched . . . . .	4	Debar, debarring, debarred . . . . .	6
Crow, crowing, crowed ; past, crowed or crew . . . . .	2	Debark, debarking, debarked . . . . .	4
Crowd, crowding, crowded . . . . .	5	Debauch, debauching, debauched . . . . .	4
Crown, crowning, crowned . . . . .	5	Debit, debiting, debited . . . . .	7
Crucify, crucifying, crucified . . . . .	9	Debouch, debouching, debouched . . . . .	4
Crumb, crumbing, crumbed . . . . .	4	Decamp, decamping, decamped . . . . .	4
Crupper, cruppering, cruppered . . . . .	7	Decant, decanting, decanted . . . . .	4
Crush, crushing, crushed . . . . .	4	Decay, decaying, decayed . . . . .	10
Crust, crusting, crusted . . . . .	4	*Deceive, deceiving, deceived . . . . .	1
Crutch, crutching, crutched . . . . .	4	Decharm, decharming, decharmed . . . . .	4
Cry, crying, cried . . . . .	9	Decipher, deciphering, deciphered . . . . .	7
Cub, cubbing, cubbed . . . . .	3		

Deck, decking, decked . . .	4	Depend, depending, depended . . .	4
Declain, declaiming, de- clained . . .	5	Depict, depicting, depicted . . .	4
Decoct, decocting, decocted . . .	4	Deploy, deploying, deployed . . .	10
Decolour, decolouring, de- coloured . . .	7	Deport, deporting, deported . . .	4
Decomound, decomound- ing, decomounded . . .	4	Deposit, depositing, deposited . . .	7
Decoy, decoying, decoyed . . .	10	Depress, depressing, depressed . . .	2
Decree, decreeing, decreed . . .	2	Descant, descanting, de- scanted . . .	4
Decry, decrying, decried . . .	9	Descend, descending, de- scended . . .	4
Decurt, decurting, decurtd . . .	4	Descry, descrying, descried . . .	9
Deduct, deducting, deducted . . .	4	Desert, deserting, deserted . . .	4
Deem, deeming, deemed . . .	5	Design, designing, designed . . .	4
Deepen, deepening, deepened . . .	7	Desist, desisting, desisted . . .	4
Default, defaulting, defaulted . . .	4	Despair, despairing, despaired . . .	5
Defeat, defeating, defeated . . .	5	Despoil, despoiling, despoiled . . .	5
Defect, defecting, defected . . .	4	Despond, desponding, de- sponded . . .	4
Defend, defending, defended . . .	4	Destroy, destroying, destroyed . . .	10
Defer, deferring, deferred . . .	6	Detach, detaching, detached . . .	4
Defix, defixing, defixed . . .	2	Detail, detailing, detailed . . .	5
Deflect, deflecting, deflected . . .	4	Detain, detaining, detained . . .	5
Deflower, deflowering, de- flowered . . .	7	Detect, detecting, detected . . .	4
Deform, deforming, deformed . . .	4	Deter, deterring, deterred . . .	6
Defraud, defrauding, de- frauded . . .	5	Detest, detesting, detested . . .	4
Defray, defraying, defrayed . . .	10	Detort, detorting, detorted . . .	4
Defy, defying, defied . . .	9	Detract, detracting, detracted . . .	4
Dehort, dehorting, dehorted . . .	4	Develop, developing, de- veloped . . .	7
Deify, deifying, deified . . .	9	Devest, divesting, divested . . .	4
Deign, deigning, deigned . . .	4	Devour, devouring, devoured . . .	5
Deject, dejecting, dejected . . .	4	Diaper, diapering, diapered . . .	7
Delay, delaying, delayed . . .	10	Die, dying, died . . .	11
Delight, delighting, delighted . . .	4	Diet, dieting, dieted . . .	7
Deliver, delivering, delivered . . .	7	Differ, differing, differed . . .	7
Demand, demanding, de- manded . . .	4	Diffract, diffracting, diffracted . . .	4
Demean, demeaning, de- meaned . . .	5	Dig, digging, digged or dug . . .	3
Demit, demitting, demitted . . .	6	Digest, digesting, digested . . .	4
Demolish, demolishing, de- molished . . .	4	Dight, dighting, dighted . . .	4
Demur, demurring, demurred . . .	6	Dignify, dignifying, dignified . . .	9
Denizen, denizenizing, deni- zened . . .	7	Digress, digressing, digressed . . .	2
Dent, denting, dented . . .	4	Dim, dimming, dimmed . . .	3
Deny, denying, denied . . .	9	Diminish, diminishing, di- minished . . .	4
Depaint, depainting, depainted . . .	4	Din, dinning, dinned . . .	3
Depart, departing, departed . . .	4	Ding, dinging, dinged . . .	4
		Dint, dinting, dinted . . .	4
		Dip, dipping, dipped . . .	3
		Direct, directing, directed . . .	4
		Dirt, dirting, dirted . . .	4

Dirty, dirtying, dirtied . . . . .	9	Disconcert, disconcerting, disconcerted . . . . .	4
Disaccustom, disaccustoming, disaccustomed . . . . .	7	Disconnect, disconnecting, disconnected . . . . .	4
Disaffect, disaffecting, disaffected . . . . .	4	Discontent, discontenting, discontented . . . . .	4
Disaffirm, disaffirming, disaffirmed . . . . .	4	Discord, discording, discord-ed . . . . .	4
Disagree, disagreeing, disagreed . . . . .	2	Discount, discounting, discounted . . . . .	4
Disallow, disallowing, disallowed . . . . .	2	Discover, discovering, discovered . . . . .	7
Disanchor, disanchoring, disanchored . . . . .	7	Discredit, discrediting, discredited . . . . .	7
Disannex, disannexing, disannexed . . . . .	2	Discumber, discumbering, discumbered . . . . .	7
Disannoint, disannointing, disannointed . . . . .	4	Discuss, discussing, discussed . . . . .	2
Disapparel, disapparelling, disapparell'd . . . . .	8	Disdain, disdaining, disdained . . . . .	5
Disappear, disappearing, disappeared . . . . .	5	Disembark, disembarking, disembarked . . . . .	4
Disappoint, disappointing, disappointed . . . . .	4	Disembarrass, disembarrassing, disembarrassed . . . . .	2
Disarm, disarming, disarmed . . . . .	4	Disembay, disembaying, disembayed . . . . .	10
Disarray, disarraying, disarrayed . . . . .	10	Disembellish, disembellishing, disembellished . . . . .	4
Disavouch, disavouching, disavouched . . . . .	4	Disembitter, disembittering, disembittered . . . . .	7
Disavow, disavowing, disavowed . . . . .	2	Disembody, disembodying, disembodied . . . . .	9
Disband, disbanding, disbanded . . . . .	4	Disembowel, disembowelling, disembowelled . . . . .	8
Disbowel, disbowelling, disembowelled . . . . .	8	Disembroil, disembroiling, disembroiled . . . . .	5
Disburden, disburdening, disburdened . . . . .	7	Disenchant, disenchanting, disencharnted . . . . .	4
Discard, discarding, discarded . . . . .	4	Disencumber, disencumbering, disencumbered . . . . .	7
Discern, discerning, discerned . . . . .	4	Disenroll, disenrolling, disenrolled . . . . .	2
Disclaim, disclaiming, disclaimed . . . . .	5	Disenthral, disenthraling, disenthralled . . . . .	8
Discolour, discolouring, discoloured . . . . .	7	Disesteem, disesteeming, disesteemed . . . . .	5
Discomfit, discomfiting, discomfited . . . . .	7	Disfavour, disfavouing, disfavoured . . . . .	7
Discomfort, discomforting, discomforted . . . . .	4	Disgarnish, disgarnishing, disgarnished . . . . .	4
Discommend, discommending, discommended . . . . .	4		

Disgust, disgusting, disgusted	4	Disprison, disprisoning, dis-	
Dish, dishing, dished	4	prisoned	7
Dishearten, disheartening,		Disproportion, disproportion-	
disheartened	7	ing, disproportioned	7
Dishevel, dishevelling, dis-		Disqualify, disqualifying, dis-	
hevelled	8	qualified	9
Dishonour, dishonouring, dis-		Disquiet, disquieting, dis-	
honoured	7	quieted	7
Disinfect, disinfecting, disin-		Disregard, disregarding, dis-	
fected	4	regarded	4
Disinherit, disinheriting, dis-		Disrelish, disrelishing, dis-	
inherited	7	relished	4
Disinter, disinterring, disin-		Disrepair, disrepairing, dis-	
terred	6	repaired	5
Disjoin, disjoining, disjoined	5	Disrespect, disrespecting, dis-	
Dismask, dismasking, dis-		respected	4
masked	4	Disroot, disrooting, disrooted	5
Dismast, dismasting, dis-		Dissatisfy, dissatisfying, dis-	
masted	4	satisfied	9
Dismay, dismaying, dis-		Dissect, dissecting, dissected	4
mayed	10	Dissent, dissenting, dissented	4
Dismember, dismembering,		Dissert, disserting, disserted	4
dismembered	7	Dissever, dissevering, dis-	
Dismiss, dismissing, dis-		severed	7
missed	2	Distain, distaining, distained	5
Dismount, dismounting, dis-		Distemper, distempering, dis-	
mounted	4	tempered	7
Disobey, disobeying, dis-		Distend, distending, dis-	
obeyed	10	tended	4
Disorder, disordering, dis-		Distil, distilling, distilled	6
ordered	7	Distinguish, distinguishing,	
Disown, disowning, dis-		distinguished	4
owned	5	Distort, distorting, distorted	4
Dispart, disparting, disparted	4	Distract, distracting, dis-	
Dispatch, dispatching, dis-		tracted	4
patched	4	Distrain, distraining, dis-	
Dispauper, dispaupering, dis-		trained	5
paupered	7	Distress, distressing, dis-	
Dispel, dispelling, dispelled	6	tressed	2
Dispend, dispending, dis-		District, districting, districted	4
pended	4	Distrust, distrusting, dis-	
Dispirit, dispiriting, dispirited	7	trusted	4
Displant, displanting, dis-		Disturb, disturbing, disturbed	4
planted	4	Ditch, ditching, ditched	4
Display, displaying, displayed	10	Diversify, diversifying, diversi-	
Disport, disporting, disported	4	fied	9
Dispossess, dispossessing, dis-		Divert, diverting, diverted	4
possessed	2	Dinvest, divesting, divested	4
Dispread, disspreading, dis-		Dizen, dizenning, dizened	7
pread	5	Do, doing, done; past, <i>did</i>	2, 12



Dock, docking, docked . . . . .	4	Dumfound, dumfounding, dumfounded . . . . .	4
Docket, docketing, docketed . . . . .	7	Dump, dumping, dumped . . . . .	4
Doctor, doctoring, doctored . . . . .	7	Dun, dunning, dunned . . . . .	3
Document, documenting, documented . . . . .	4	Dung, dunging, dunged . . . . .	4
Dog, dogging, dogged . . . . .	3	Dust, dusting, dusted . . . . .	4
Domineer, domineering, domineered . . . . .	5	Dwarf, dwarfing, dwarfed . . . . .	4
Don, donning, donned . . . . .	3	Dwell, dwelling, dwelled or dwelt . . . . .	2
Doom, dooming, doomed . . . . .	5	*Dye, dyeing, dyed . . . . .	1
Dot, dotting, dotted . . . . .	3	Ear, earing, eared . . . . .	5
Doubt, doubting, doubted . . . . .	4	Earn, earning, earned . . . . .	4
Dowell, dowering, dowered . . . . .	2	Eat, eating, eaten ; past ate . . . . .	5, 12
Draft, drafting, drafted . . . . .	4	Eavesdrop, eavesdropping, eavesdropped . . . . .	6
Drag, dragging, dragged . . . . .	3	Ebb, ebbing, ebbed . . . . .	2
Dragoon, dragooning, dragooned . . . . .	5	Echo, echoing, echoed . . . . .	2
Drain, draining, drained . . . . .	5	Eddy, eddying, eddied . . . . .	9
Dram, dramming, drammed . . . . .	3	Edify, edifying, edified . . . . .	9
Draw, drawing, drawn ; past, drew . . . . .	2, 12	Edit, editing, edited . . . . .	7
Drawl, drawling, drawled . . . . .	5	Effect, effecting, effected . . . . .	4
Dread, dreading, dreaded . . . . .	5	Eject, ejecting, ejected . . . . .	4
Dream, dreaming, dreamed or dreamt . . . . .	5	Elbow, elbowing, elbowed . . . . .	2
Drench, drenching, drenched . . . . .	4	Elect, electing, elected . . . . .	4
Dress, dressing, dressed . . . . .	2	Electrify, electrifying, electrified . . . . .	9
Drift, drifting, drifted . . . . .	4	Elicit, eliciting, elicited . . . . .	7
Drill, drilling, drilled . . . . .	2	Embalm, embalming, embalmed . . . . .	4
Drink, drinking, drunk* ; past, drank . . . . .	4, 12	Embargo, embargoing, embargoed . . . . .	2
Drip, dripping, dripped . . . . .	3	Embark, embarking, embarked . . . . .	4
*Drive, driving, driven ; past, drove . . . . .	1, 12	Embarrass, embarrassing, embarrassed . . . . .	2
Drivel, drivelling, drivelled . . . . .	8	Embay, embaying, embayed . . . . .	10
Drool, drooling, drooled . . . . .	5	Embed, embedding, embedded . . . . .	6
Droop, drooping, drooped . . . . .	5	Embellish, embellishing, embellished . . . . .	4
Drop, dropping, dropped . . . . .	3	Emblazon, emblazoning, emblazoned . . . . .	7
Drown, drowning, drowned . . . . .	5	Embloom, emblooming, embloomed . . . . .	5
Drub, drubbing, drubbed . . . . .	3	Embody, embodying, embodied . . . . .	9
Drug, drugging, drugged . . . . .	3	Embolden, emboldening, emboldened . . . . .	7
Drum, drumming, drummed . . . . .	3		
Dry, drying, dried . . . . .	9		
Dub, dubbing, dubbed . . . . .	3		
Duck, ducking, ducked . . . . .	4		
Duel, duelling, duelled . . . . .	8		
Dulcify, dulcifying, dulcified . . . . .	0		

\* Drunken is an adjective implying habit.

Emborder, embordering, embordered . . . . .	7	Engender, engendering, engendered . . . . .	7
Emboss, embossing, embossed . . . . .	2	Engird, engirding, engirded . . . . .	4
Embowel, embowelling, embowelled . . . . .	8	Englut, englutting, englutted . . . . .	6
Embroider, embroidering, embroidered . . . . .	7	Engrail, engrailing, engrailed . . . . .	5
Embroid, embroiding, embroidered . . . . .	5	Engrain, engraining, engrained . . . . .	5
Emit, emitting, emitted . . . . .	6	Engrasp, engrasping, engrasped . . . . .	4
Empark, emparking, emparked . . . . .	4	Engross, engrossing, engrossed . . . . .	2
Empassion, empassioning, empassioned . . . . .	7	Engulf, engulfing, engulfed . . . . .	4
Employ, employing, employed . . . . .	10	Enjoin, enjoining, enjoined . . . . .	5
Empoison, empoisoning, empoisoned . . . . .	7	Enjoy, enjoying, enjoyed . . . . .	10
Empower, empowering, empowered . . . . .	7	Enlighten, enlightening, enlightened . . . . .	7
Empty, emptying, emptied . . . . .	9	Enlink, enlinking, enlinked . . . . .	4
Enact, enacting, enacted . . . . .	4	Enlist, enlisting, enlisted . . . . .	4
Enamel, enamelling, enamelled . . . . .	8	Enliven, enlivening, enlivened . . . . .	7
Enamour, enamouring, enamoured . . . . .	7	Enmesh, enmeshing, enmeshed . . . . .	4
Encamp, encamping, encamped . . . . .	4	Enrank, enranking, enranked . . . . .	4
Enchain, enchaining, enchained . . . . .	5	Enravis, enravishing, enravished . . . . .	4
Enchant, enchanting, enchanted . . . . .	4	Enregister, enregistering, enregistered . . . . .	7
Encounter, encountering, encountered . . . . .	7	Enrich, enriching, enriched . . . . .	4
En crimson, encrimsoning, encrimsoned . . . . .	7	Enripen, enripening, enripened . . . . .	7
Encroach, encroaching, encroached . . . . .	4	Enrol, enrolling, enrolled . . . . .	6
Encumber, encumbering, encumbered . . . . .	7	Enroot, enrooting, enrooted . . . . .	5
End, ending, ended . . . . .	4	Enseal, ensealing, ensealed . . . . .	5
Endanger, endangering, endangered . . . . .	7	Enseam, enseaming, enseamed . . . . .	5
Endear, endearing, endeared . . . . .	4	Ensear, ensearing, enseared . . . . .	5
Endeavour, endeavouring, endeavoured . . . . .	7	Enshield, enshielding, enshielded . . . . .	4
Endenizen, endenizing, endenized . . . . .	7	Enstamp, enstamping, enstamped . . . . .	4
Endow, endowing, endowed . . . . .	2	Ensweep, ensweeping, enswept . . . . .	5
Engarrison, engarrisoning, engarrisoned . . . . .	7	Entail, entailing, entailed . . . . .	5
		Enter, entering, entered . . . . .	7
		Entertain, entertaining, entertained . . . . .	5
		Entomb, entombing, entombed . . . . .	4
		Entrap, entrapping, entrapped . . . . .	6
		Entreat, entreating, entreated . . . . .	5
		Envassal, envassalling, envassalled . . . . .	8
		Envelop, enveloping, enveloped . . . . .	7
		Envenom, envenoming, envenomed . . . . .	7
		Environ, environing, environed . . . . .	7
		Envy, envying, envied . . . . .	9
		Equal, equalling, equalled . . . . .	8
		Equip, equipping, equipped . . . . .	6

Erect, erecting, erected . . .	4	Extil, extilling, extilled . . .	6
Err, erring, erred . . .	2	Extinguish, extinguishing, ex-	
Escarp, escarping, escarped . .	4	tinguished . . .	4
Escheat, escheating, escheated .	5	Extol, extolling, extolled . .	6
Eschew, eschewing, eschewed . .	2	Extort, extorting, extorted . .	4
Escort, escorting, escorted . .	4	Extract, extracting, extracted .	4
Espalier, espaliering, espaliered	7	Exult, exulting, exulted . .	4
Espy, espying, espied . . .	9	*Eye, eyeing, eyed . . .	1
Essay, essaying, essayed . .	10	Fag, fagging, fagged . . .	3
Establish, establishing, estab-		Fail, failing, failed . . .	5
lished . . .	4	Faint, fainting, fainted . . .	4
Esteem, esteeming, esteemed . .	5	Fall, falling, fallen; past, <i>fell</i> 2, 12	
Estop, estopping, estopped . .	6	Falsify, falsifying, falsified . .	9
Estray, estraying, estrayed . .	10	Fallow, fallowing, fallowed . .	2
Estreat, estreating, estreated . .	5	Falter, faltering, faltered . .	7
Etch, etching, etched . . .	4	Famish, famishing, famished . .	4
Even, evening, evened . . .	7	Fan, fanning, fanned . . .	3
Evert, everting, everted . . .	4	Fancy, fancying, fancied . . .	9
Evict, evicting, evicted . . .	4	Farm, farming, farmed . . .	4
Exact, exacting, exacted . . .	4	Fashion, fashioning, fash-	
Exalt, exalting, exalted . . .	4	ioned . . .	7
Exceed, exceeding, exceeded . .	5	Fast, fasting, fasted . . .	4
Excel, excelling, excelled . . .	6	Fasten, fastening, fastened . .	7
Except, excepting, excepted . .	4	Fat, fattening, fatted . . .	3
Excern, excerning, excerned . .	4	Father, fathering, fathered . .	7
Exclaim, exclaiming, ex-		Fathom, fathoming, fathomed .	7
claimed . . .	5	Fatten, fattening, fattened . .	7
Exemplify, exemplifying, ex-		Favour, favouring, favoured . .	7
emplified . . .	9	Fawn, fawning, fawned . . .	5
Exempt, exempting, exempted . .	4	Fay, faying, fayed . . .	10
Exert, exerting, exerted . . .	4	Fear, fearing, feared . . .	5
Exhaust, exhausting, ex-		Feast, feasting, feasted . . .	4
hausted . . .	4	Feather, feathering, feathered .	7
Exhibit, exhibiting, exhibited .	7	Fee, feeing, feed . . .	2
Exhort, exhorting, exhorted . .	4	Feed, feeding, fed . . .	5, 12
Exist, existing, existed . . .	4	Feel, feeling, felt . . .	5, 12
Expand, expanding, expanded . .	4	Feign, feigning, feigned . . .	4
Expect, expecting, expected . .	4	Fell, felling, felled . . .	2
Expel, expelling, expelled . . .	6	Fellow, following, followed . .	2
Expend, expending, expended . .	4	Felt, felting, felted . . .	4
Experiment, experimenting, ex-		Fend, fending, fended . . .	4
perimented . . .	4	Feoff, feoffing, feoffed . . .	2
Explain, explaining, explained .	5	Ferment, fermenting, fer-	
Export, exporting, exported . .	4	mented . . .	4
Expound, expounding, ex-		Ferret, ferreting, ferreted . .	7
pounded . . .	4	Ferry, ferrying, ferried . . .	9
Express, expressing, expressed . .	2	Fester, festering, festered . .	7
Expugn, expugning, expugned . .	4	Festoon, festooning, festooned .	5
Excind, excinding, excinded . .	4	Fetch, fetching, fetched . . .	4
Extend, extending, extended . .	4	Fetter, fettering, fettered . .	7

Fidget, fidgeting, fidgeted . . .	7	Fly, flying, flown; past, <i>flew</i> 9, 12	
Fight, fighting, fought . . .	4	Foal, foaling, foaled . . .	5
Filch, filching, filched . . .	4	Foam, foaming, foamed . . .	5
Fill, filling, filled . . .	2	Fob, fobbing, fobbed . . .	3
Fillet, filleting, filleted . . .	7	Fodder, foddering, foddered . . .	7
Filter, filtering, filtered . . .	7	Foil, foiling, foiled . . .	5
Find, finding, found . . .	4, 12	Foin, foining, foined . . .	5
Finger, fingering, fingered . . .	7	Foist, foisting, foisted . . .	4
Firm, firming, firmed . . .	4	Fold, folding, folded . . .	4
Fish, fishing, fished . . .	4	Follow, following, followed . . .	2
Fist, fisting, fisted . . .	4	Foment, fomenting, fomented . . .	4
Fit, fitting, fitted . . .	3	Fool, fooling, fooled . . .	5
Fix, fixing, fixed . . .	2	Foot, footing, footed . . .	5
Flag, flagging, flagged . . .	3	Forbear, forbearing, forborne 5, 12	
Flam, flammng, flammed . . .	3	Forbid, forbidding, forbidden; past, <i>forbade</i> . . .	6, 12
Flank, flanking, flanked . . .	4	Ford, fording, forded . . .	4
Flap, flapping, flapped . . .	3	Fordo, fordoing, fordone 2, 12	
Flat, flattng, flatted . . .	3	Forearm, forearmng, fore- armed . . .	4
Flatten, flattening, flattened . . .	7	Forecast, forecasting, fore- cast . . .	4, 12
Flatter, flattering, flattered . . .	7	Foredoom, foredooming fore- doomed . . .	5
Flaunt, flaunting, flaunted . . .	4	Forefend, forefending, fore- fended . . .	4
Flavour, flavouring, flavoured . . .	7	Forego, foregoing, foregone 2, 12	
Flaw, flawing, flawed . . .	2	Foreknow, foreknowing, fore- known . . .	2
Flay, flaying, flayed . . .	10	Forelay, forelaying, forelaid . . .	10
Fleck, flecking, flecked . . .	4	Forelend, forelending, fore- lent . . .	4, 12
Flee, fleeing, fled . . .	2	Foreordain, foreordaining, foreordained . . .	5
Fleer, fleering, fleered . . .	5	Forerun, forerunning, forerun 6, 12	
Fleet, fleeting, flouted . . .	5	Foresay, foresaying, foresaid 10	
Flicker, flickering, flickered . . .	7	Foresee, foreseeing, foreseen; past, <i>foresaw</i> . . .	2, 12
Flinch, flinching, flinched . . .	4	Foreshadow, foreshadowing, foreshadowed . . .	2
Fling, flinging, flung . . .	4, 12	Foreshorten, foreshortening, foreshortened . . .	7
Flirt, flirting, flirted . . .	4	Forestall, forestalling, fore- stalled . . .	2
Flit, flitting, flitted . . .	3	Foretell, foretelling, foretold 2, 12	
Flitter, flittering, flittered . . .	7	Foretoken, foretokening, fore- tokened . . .	7
Float, floating, floated . . .	5	Forewarn, forewarning, fore- warned . . .	4
Flock, flocking, flocked . . .	4	Forfeit, forfeiting, forfeited . . .	7
Flog, flogging, flogged . . .	3		
Flood, flooding, flooded . . .	5		
Floor, flooring, floored . . .	5		
Flop, flopping, flopped . . .	3		
Flounder, floundering, floun- dered . . .	7		
Flour, flouring, floured . . .	5		
Flourish, flourishing, flourished . . .	4		
Flout, flouting, flouted . . .	5		
Flurry, flurrying, flurried . . .	9		
Flush, flushing, flushed . . .	4		
Fluster, flustering, flustered . . .	7		
Flutter, fluttering, fluttered . . .	7		
Flux, fluxing, fluxed . . .	2		



Forget, forgetting, forgotten ; past, <i>forgot</i> . . . . . 6, 12	Furl, furling, furled . . . . . 4
Fork, forking, forked . . . . . 4	Furrow, furrowing, furrowed . . . . . 2
Form, forming, formed . . . . . 4	Further, furthering, further- ed . . . . . 7
*Forsake, forsaking, forsaken ; past, <i>forsook</i> . . . . . 1, 12	Fuss, fussing, fussed . . . . . 2
Forswear, forswearing, for- sworn . . . . . 5	Gad, gadding, gadded . . . . . 3
Fortify, fortifying, fortified . . . . . 9	Gag, gagging, gagged . . . . . 3
Forward, forwarding, forwarded . . . . . 4	Gain, gaining, gained . . . . . 5
Foster, fostering, fostered . . . . . 7	Gainsay, gainsaying, gainsaid . . . . . 10
Fother, fothering, fothered . . . . . 7	Gall, galling, galled . . . . . 2
Foul, fouling, fouled . . . . . 5	Gallant, gallanting, gallanted . . . . . 4
Found, founding, founded . . . . . 4	Gallop, galloping, galloped . . . . . 7
Founder, foundering, found- ered . . . . . 7	Gambol, gambolling, gambol- led . . . . . 8
Fowl, fowling, fowled . . . . . 5	Gammon, gammoning, gam- moned . . . . . 7
Frank, franking, franked . . . . . 4	Ganch, ganching, ganchd . . . . . 4
Fray, fraying, frayed . . . . . 10	Garden, gardening, gardened . . . . . 7
Freak, freaking, freaked . . . . . 5	Garland, garlanding, garland- ed . . . . . 4
Free, freeing, freed . . . . . 2	Garner, garnering, garnered . . . . . 7
*Freeze, freezing, frozen ; past, <i>froze</i> . . . . . 1, 12	Garnish, garnishing, garnish- ed . . . . . 4
Freight, freighting, freighted . . . . . 4	Garrison, garrisoning, garri- soned . . . . . 7
Frequent, frequenting, fre- quented . . . . . 4	Garter, gartering, gartered . . . . . 7
Freshen, freshening, freshened . . . . . 7	Gash, gashing, gashed . . . . . 4
Fret, fretting, fretted . . . . . 3	Gasify, gasifying, gasified . . . . . 9
Fricassee, fricasseeing, fricas- seed . . . . . 2	Gasp, gasping, gasped . . . . . 4
Fright, frightening, frightened . . . . . 4	Gather, gathering, gathered . . . . . 7
Frighten, frightening, fright- ened . . . . . 7	Gear, gearing, geared . . . . . 5
Frill, frilling, frilled . . . . . 2	Gee, geeing, geed . . . . . 2
Frisk, frisking, friskd . . . . . 4	Geld, gelding, gelded or gelt . . . . . 4
Fritter, frittering, frittered . . . . . 7	Gem, gemming, gemmed . . . . . 3
Frizz, frizzing, frizzed . . . . . 2	Gender, gendering, gendered . . . . . 7
Frolic, frolicking, frolicked . . . . . 8	Gern, gerning, gernerd . . . . . 4
Front, fronting, fronted . . . . . 4	Get, getting, gotten or got ; past, <i>got</i> . . . . . 3, 12
Frost, frosting, frosted . . . . . 4	Gibber, gibbering, gibbered . . . . . 7
Froth, frothing, frothed . . . . . 4	Gibbet, gibbeting, gibbeted . . . . . 7
Frown, frowning, frowned . . . . . 5	Gift, gifting, gifted . . . . . 4
Fructify, fructifying, fructi- fied . . . . . 9	Gild, gilding, gilded . . . . . 4
Fry, frying, fried . . . . . 9	Gin, ginning, ginned . . . . . 3
Fuel, fuelling, fuelled . . . . . 8	Gird, girding, girded . . . . . 4
Fulfil, fulfilling, fulfilled . . . . . 6	Girth, girthing, girthed . . . . . 4
Full, fulling, fullad . . . . . 2	*Give, giving, given ; past, <i>gave</i> . . . . . 1, 12
Fund, funding, funded . . . . . 4	Glad, gladding, gladdened . . . . . 3
Fur, furring, furred . . . . . 3	Gladden, gladdening, glad- dened . . . . . 7

Glair, glairing, glaired . . .	5	Gulp, gulping, gulped . . .	4
Glass, glassing, glassed . . .	2	Gum, gumming, gummed . . .	3
Gleam, gleaming, gleamed . . .	5	Gush, gushing, gushed . . .	4
Glean, gleaning, gleaned . . .	5	Gut, gutting, gutted . . .	3
Glimmer, glimmering, glimmered . . .	7	Gutter, guttering, guttered . . .	7
Glisten, glistening, glistened . . .	7	Habit, habiting, habited . . .	7
Glitter, glittering, glittered . . .	7	Hack, hacking, hacked . . .	4
Gloat, gloating, gloated . . .	5	Hackney, hackneying, hackneyed . . .	10
Gloom, glooming, gloomed . . .	5	Hail, hailing, hailed . . .	5
Glorify, glorifying, glorified . . .	9	Halloo, hallooing, halloosed . . .	2
Glory, glorying, gloried . . .	9	Hallow, hallowing, hallowed . . .	2
Gloss, glossing, glossed . . .	2	Halt, halting, halted . . .	4
Glow, glowing, glowed . . .	2	Halter, haltering, haltered . . .	7
Glut, glutting, glutted . . .	3	Hammer, hammering, hammered . . .	7
Gnar, gnarring, gnarred . . .	3	Hamper, hampering, hampered . . .	7
Gnash, gnashing, gnashed . . .	4	Hand, handing, handed . . .	4
Gnaw, gnawing, gnawed . . .	2	Handcuff, handcuffing, handcuffed . . .	2
Go, going, gone; past, <i>went</i> . . .	2, 12	Hang, hanging, hanged; past, <i>hanged, hung</i> . . .	4
Goad, goading, goaded . . .	5	Hank, hanking, hanked . . .	4
Gossip, gossiping, gossiped . . .	7	Hanker, hankering, hankered . . .	7
Govern, governing, governed . . .	4	Happen, happening, happened . . .	7
Grab, grabbing, grabbed . . .	3	Harass, harassing, harassed . . .	2
Graft, grafting, grafted . . .	4	Harbinger, harbingering, harbingered . . .	7
Grain, graining, grained . . .	5	Harbour, harbouring, harboured . . .	7
Grant, granting, granted . . .	4	Harden, hardening, hardened . . .	7
Grasp, grasping, grasped . . .	4	Hark, harking, harkened . . .	4
Grass, grassing, grassed . . .	2	Harm, harming, harmed . . .	4
Gratify, gratifying, gratified . . .	9	Harness, harnessing, harnessed . . .	2
Gravel, gravelling, gravelled . . .	8	Harp, harping, harped . . .	4
Greet, greeting, greeted . . .	5	Harpoon, harpooning, harpooned . . .	5
*Grieve, grieving, grieved . . .	1	Harrow, harrowing, harrowed . . .	2
Grill, grilling, grilled . . .	2	Harry, harrying, harried . . .	9
Grin, grinning, grinned . . .	3	Harvest, harvesting, harvested . . .	4
Grind, grinding, ground . . .	4	Hash, hashing, hashed . . .	4
Groan, groaning, groaned . . .	5	Hasten, hastening, hastened . . .	7
Ground, grounding, grounded . . .	4	Hatch, hatching, hatched . . .	4
Group, grouping, grouped . . .	5	Hatchel, hatchelling, hatchelled . . .	8
Grovel, grovelling, grovelled . . .	8	Haul, hauling, hauled . . .	5
Grow, growing, grown; past, <i>grew</i> . . .	2, 12	Haunt, haunting, haunted . . .	4
Growl, growling, growled . . .	5	*Have, having, had . . .	1, 12
Grub, grubbing, grubbed . . .	3		
Grunt, grunting, grunted . . .	4		
Guard, guarding, guarded . . .	4		
Gudgeon, gudgeoning, gudgeoned . . .	7		
Guess, guessing, guessed . . .	2		
Gull, gulling, gulled . . .	2		
Gully, gullying, gullied . . .	9		

Havoc, havocking, havocked . . . . .	8	Hoodwink, hoodwinking, hood-	
Haw, hawing, hawed . . . . .	2	winked . . . . .	4
Hawk, hawking, hawked . . . . .	5	Hook, hooking, hooked . . . . .	5
Hay, haying, hayed . . . . .	10	Hoop, hooping, hooped . . . . .	5
Hazard, hazarding, hazarded . . . . .	4	Hoot, hooting, hooted . . . . .	5
Head, heading, headed . . . . .	5	Hop, hopping, hopped . . . . .	3
Heal, healing, healed . . . . .	5	Horsewhip, horsewhipping,	
Heap, heaping, heaped . . . . .	5	horsewhipped . . . . .	6
Hear, hearing, heard . . . . .	5	Hound, hounding, hounded . . . . .	4
Hearken, hearkening, heark-		Hovel, hovelling, hovelled . . . . .	8
ened . . . . .	7	Hover, hovering, hovered . . . . .	7
Hearten, heartening, heart-		Howl, howling, howled . . . . .	5
ened . . . . .	7	Huff, huffing, huffed . . . . .	2
Heat, heating, heated . . . . .	5	Hug, hugging, hugged . . . . .	3
Hector, hectoring, hectored . . . . .	7	Hull, hulling, hulled . . . . .	2
Heed, heeding, heeded . . . . .	5	Hum, humming, hummed . . . . .	3
Heel, heeling, heeled . . . . .	5	Humbug, humbugging, hum-	
Heeltap, heeltapping, heel-		bugged . . . . .	6
tapped . . . . .	6	Humour, humouring, hu-	
Heft, hefting, hefted . . . . .	4	moured . . . . .	7
Heighten, heightening, height-		Hunch, hunching, hunched . . . . .	4
ened . . . . .	7	Hunger, hungering, hungered . . . . .	7
Helm, helming, helmed . . . . .	4	Hunt, hunting, hunted . . . . .	4
Help, helping, helped . . . . .	4	Hurl, hurling, hurled . . . . .	4
Hem, hemming, hemmed . . . . .	3	Hurry, hurrying, hurried . . . . .	9
Herald, healding, heralded . . . . .	4	Hurt, hurting, hurt . . . . .	4
Herd, herding, herded . . . . .	4	Husband, husbanding, hus-	
Hiccough, hiccoughing, hic-		banded . . . . .	4
coughed . . . . .	4	Hush, hushing, hushed . . . . .	4
*Hide, hiding, hidden or hid ;		Husk, husking, husked . . . . .	4
past, <i>hid</i> . . . . .	1, 12	Hut, hutting, huttet . . . . .	3
Hie, hieing, hied . . . . .	11	Huzza, huzzaing, huzzaed . . . . .	2
Hill, hilling, hilled . . . . .	2	Hymn, hymning, hymned . . . . .	4
Hinder, hindering, hindered . . . . .	7	Hyp, hyping, hypped . . . . .	3
Hint, hinting, hinted . . . . .	4	Identify, identifying, identified . . . . .	9
Hip, hiping, hipped . . . . .	3	Imband, imbanding, imbanded . . . . .	4
Hiss, hissing, hissed . . . . .	2	Imbank, imbanking, imbanked . . . . .	4
Hit, hitting, hit . . . . .	3, 12	Imbed, imbedding, imbedded . . . . .	6
Hitch, hitching, hitched . . . . .	4	Imbitter, imbittering, imbit-	
Hoard, hoarding, hoarded . . . . .	4	tered . . . . .	7
*Hoe, hoeing, hoed . . . . .	1	Imbosk, imbosking, imbosked . . . . .	4
Hog, hogging, hogged . . . . .	3	Imbower, imbowering, im-	
Hoiden, hoidening, hoidened . . . . .	7	bowered . . . . .	7
Hoist, hoisting, hoisted . . . . .	4	Imbrown, imbrowning, im-	
Hold, holding, held . . . . .	4, 12	browned . . . . .	5
Hollo, holloing, holloed . . . . .	2	Immask, immasking, immasked . . . . .	4
Hollow, hollowing, hollowed . . . . .	2	Immash, immeshing, immashed . . . . .	4
Honey, honeying, honeyed . . . . .	10	Immit, immitting, immitted . . . . .	6
Honour, honouring, honoured . . . . .	7	Imp, imping, impet . . . . .	4
Hood, hooding, hooded . . . . .	5	Impact, impacting, impacted . . . . .	4

Impair, impairing, impaired .	5	Infix, infixing, infixed .	2
Impark, imparking, imparked .	4	Inflect, inflecting, inflected .	4
Impart, imparting, imparted .	4	Inflict, inflicting, inflicted .	4
Impassion, impassioning, impassioned .	7	Infold, infolding, infolded .	4
Impawn, impawning, impawned .	5	Inform, informing, informed .	4
Impeach, impeaching, impeached .	4	Infract, infracting, infracted .	4
Impearl, impearling, impearled .	4	Ingraft, ingrafting, ingrafted .	4
Impel, impelling, impelled .	6	Ingulf, ingulging, ingulfed .	4
Impend, impending, impended .	4	Inhabit, inhabiting, inhabited .	7
Imperil, imperilling, imperilled .	8	Inherit, inheriting, inherited .	7
Implant, implanting, implanted .	4	Inhibit, inhibiting, inhibited .	7
Implead, impleading, impleaded .	5	Inject, injecting, injected .	4
Imply, implying, implied .	9	Ink, inking, inked .	4
Impoison, impoisoning, impoisoned .	7	Inlay, inlaying, inlaid .	10
Import, importing, imported .	4	Inn, innng, inned .	2
Impound, impounding, impounded .	4	Inrail, inrailing, inrailed .	5
Impress, impressing, impressed .	2	Inscrol, inscrolling, inscrolled .	6
Imprint, imprinting, imprinted .	4	Insculp, insculping, insculped .	4
Imprison, imprisoning, imprisoned .	7	Inseam, inseaming, inseamed .	5
Impugn, impugning, impugned .	4	Insert, inserting, inserted .	4
Inarch, inarching, inarched .	4	Inset, inseting, inset .	6, 12
Incask, incasking, incasked .	4	Insist, insisting, insisted .	4
Inclasp, inclasping, inclasped .	4	Inspect, inspecting, inspected .	4
Incloister, incloistering, incloistered .	7	Inspirit, inspiriting, inspirited .	7
Incloud, inclouding, inclouded .	5	Instal, installing, installed .	6
Incrust, incrusting, incruled .	4	Instar, instarring, instarred .	6
Incumber, incumbering, incumbered .	7	Instee, insteeing, insteeped .	5
Incur, incurring, incurred .	6	Instil, instilling, instilled .	6
Indart, indarting, indarted .	4	Instruct, instructing, instructed .	4
Indebt, indebted, indebted .	4	Insult, insulting, insulted .	4
Indemnify, indemnifying, indemnified .	9	Intend, intending, intended .	4
Indent, indenting, indented .	4	Intensify, intensifying, intensified .	9
Index, indexing, indexed .	2	Inter, interrng, interred .	6
Indict, indicting, indicted .	4	Intercept, intercepting, intercepted .	4
Induct, inducting, inducted .	4	Intercommon, intercommoning, intercommoned .	7
Infect, infecting, infected .	4	Intercur, intercurring, intercurred .	6
Infer, inferring, inferred .	6	Interdict, interdicting, interdicted .	4
Infest, infesting, infested .	4	Interest, interesting, interested .	4
		Interject, interjecting, interjected .	4
		Interknit, interknitting, interknitted .	6
		Interlard, interlarding, interlarded .	4



Interleaf, interleaving, interleafed . . . . .	5	Jar jarring, jarred . . . . .	3
Interlink, interlinking, interlinked . . . . .	4	Jaunt, jaunting, jaunted . . . . .	4
Intermarry, intermarrying, intermarried . . . . .	9	Jaw, jawing, jawed . . . . .	2
Intermit, intermitting, intermitted . . . . .	6	Jeer, jeering, jeered . . . . .	5
Interpel, interPELLing, interPELLed . . . . .	6	Jeopard, jeoparding, jeopardized . . . . .	4
Interplead, interpleading, interpleaded . . . . .	5	Jerk, jerking, jerked . . . . .	4
Interpret, interpreting, interpreted . . . . .	7	Jest, jesting, jested . . . . .	4
Interrupt, interrupting, interrupted . . . . .	4	Jet, jetting, jetted . . . . .	3
Intersect, intersecting, intersected . . . . .	4	Jewel, jewelling, jewelled . . . . .	8
Intersert, interserting, interserted . . . . .	4	Jib, jibbing, jibbed . . . . .	3
Intertwist, intertwisting, intert-twisted . . . . .	4	Jig, jiggling, jiggled . . . . .	3
Inthral, inthralling, inthrall-ed . . . . .	6	Jilt, jilting, jilted . . . . .	4
Intomb, intombing, intombed . . . . .	4	Job, jobbing, jobbed . . . . .	3
Intort, intorting, intorted . . . . .	4	Jockey, jockeying, jockeyed . . . . .	10
Intrench, intrenching, intrenched . . . . .	4	Jog, jogging, jogged . . . . .	3
Intromit, intromitting, intromitted . . . . .	6	Join, joining, joined . . . . .	5
Introspect, introspecting, introspected . . . . .	4	Joint, jointing, jointed . . . . .	4
Introvert, introverting, introverted . . . . .	4	Joist, joisting, joisted . . . . .	4
Intrust, intrusting, intrusted . . . . .	4	Jolt, jolting, jolted . . . . .	4
Inurn, inurning, inurned . . . . .	4	Jot, jotting, jotted . . . . .	3
Invalid, invaliding, invalidated . . . . .	6	Journey, journeying, journeyed . . . . .	10
Inveigh, inveighing, inveighed . . . . .	4	Joy, joying, joyed . . . . .	10
Invent, inventing, invented . . . . .	4	Jug, jugging, jugged . . . . .	3
Invert, inverting, inverted . . . . .	4	Jump, jumping, jumped . . . . .	4
Invest, investing, invested . . . . .	4	Junket, junketing, junketed . . . . .	7
Inwrap, inwrapping, inwrapped . . . . .	6	Justify, justifying, justified . . . . .	9
Irk, irking, irked . . . . .	4	Jut, jutting, jutt-ed . . . . .	3
Iron, ironing, ironed . . . . .	7	Keck, kecking, kecked . . . . .	4
Itch, itching, itched . . . . .	4	Keel, keeling, keeled . . . . .	5
Item, iteming, itemed . . . . .	7	Keep, keeping, kept . . . . .	5
Jabber, jabbering, jabbered . . . . .	7	Ken, kenning, kenned . . . . .	3
Jag, jaggling, jagged . . . . .	3	Kennel, kennelling, kennelled . . . . .	8
Jam, jamming, jammed . . . . .	3	Kern, kerning, kernal . . . . .	4
Japan, japanning, japanned . . . . .	6	Kernel, kernelling, kernelled . . . . .	8
		Kick, kicking, kicked . . . . .	4
		Kid, kidding, kidded . . . . .	3
		Kidnap, kidnapping, kidnapped . . . . .	6
		Kilndry, kilndrying, kilndried . . . . .	9
		Kink, kinking, kinked . . . . .	4
		Kiss, kissing, kissed . . . . .	4
		Kitten, kittening, kitten-ed . . . . .	7
		Klick, clicking, klicked . . . . .	4
		Knab, knabbing, knabbed . . . . .	3
		Knead, kneading, kneaded . . . . .	5
		Kneel, kneeling, kneeled . . . . .	5
		Knight, knighting, knighted . . . . .	4
		Knit, knitting, knitted . . . . .	3
		Knock, knocking, knocked . . . . .	4
		Knot, knotting, knotted . . . . .	3

*Know, knowing, known; past, <i>knew</i> . . . . . 2, 12	Levy, levying, levied . . . . . 9
Label, labelling, labelled . . . . . 8	Libel, libelling, libelled . . . . . 8
Labour, labouring, laboured . . . . . 7	Lick, licking, licked . . . . . 4
Lack, lacking, lacked . . . . . 4	Lie, lying, lain (or lien); past, <i>lay</i> . . . . . 11, 12
Lackey, lackeying, lackeyed . . . . . 10	Lift, lifting, lifted . . . . . 4
Lacquer, lacquering, lacquered . . . . . 7	Light, lighting, lighted . . . . . 4
*Lade, lading, laden; past, <i>laded</i> . . . . . 1, 12	Lighten, lightening, lightened . . . . . 7
Lag, lagging, lagged . . . . . 3	Liken, likening, likened . . . . . 7
Lamb, lambing, lambled . . . . . 4	Limb, limbing, limbed . . . . . 4
Lament, lamenting, lamented . . . . . 4	Limber, limbering, limbered . . . . . 7
Lampoon, lampooning, lam- pooned . . . . . 5	Limit, limiting, limited . . . . . 7
Lanch, lanching, lanchd . . . . . 4	Limn, limning, limned . . . . . 4
Land, landing, landed . . . . . 4	Limp, limping, limped . . . . . 4
Landlock, landlocking, land- locked . . . . . 4	Linger, lingering, lingered . . . . . 7
Languish, languishing, lan- guished . . . . . 4	Link, linking, linked . . . . . 4
Lap, lapping, lapped . . . . . 3	Lip, lipping, lipped . . . . . 3
Lard, larding, larded . . . . . 4	Liquefy, liquefying, liquefied . . . . . 9
Larrup, larruping, larruped . . . . . 7	Lisp, lisping, lisped . . . . . 4
Lash, lashing, lashed . . . . . 4	List, listing, listed . . . . . 4
Last, lasting, lasted . . . . . 4	Listen, listening, listened . . . . . 7
Latch, latching, latched . . . . . 4	Litter, littering, littered . . . . . 7
Lather, lathering, lathered . . . . . 7	Load, loading, loaded or laden . . . . . 5
Laud, lauding, lauded . . . . . 5	Loan, loaning, loaned . . . . . 5
Laugh, laughing, laughed . . . . . 4	Lock, locking, locked . . . . . 4
Launch, launching, launched . . . . . 4	Loiter, loitering, loitered . . . . . 7
Laveer, laveering, laveered . . . . . 5	Loll, lolling, lolled . . . . . 2
Lavish, lavishing, lavished . . . . . 4	Long, longing, longed . . . . . 4
Lay, laying, laid . . . . . 10	Loo, looing, looed . . . . . 2
Lead, leading, led . . . . . 5, 12	Look, looking, looked . . . . . 5
Leaf, leafing, leafed . . . . . 5	Loom, looming, loomed . . . . . 5
Leak, leaking, leaked . . . . . 5	Loosen, loosening, loosened . . . . . 7
Lean, leaning, leaned . . . . . 5	Lop, lopping, lopped . . . . . 3
Leap, leaping, leaped . . . . . 5	Lord, lording, lorded . . . . . 4
Learn, learning, learned . . . . . 4	*Lose, losing, lost; past tense, <i>lost</i> . . . . . 1, 12
Leaven, leavening, leavened . . . . . 7	Lot, lotting, lotted . . . . . 3
Leech, leeching, leechd . . . . . 4	Low, lowing, lowed . . . . . 2
Leer, leering, leered . . . . . 5	Lower, lowering, lowered . . . . . 7
Lend, lending, lent . . . . . 4, 12	Luff, luffing, luffed . . . . . 2
Lengthen, lengthening, length- ened . . . . . 7	Lug, lugging, lugged . . . . . 3
Lessen, lessening, lessened . . . . . 7	Lull, lulling, lulled . . . . . 2
Lesson, lessoning, lessoned . . . . . 7	Lumber, lumbering, lumbered . . . . . 7
Let, letting, let . . . . . 3, 12	Lump, lumping, lumped . . . . . 4
Letter, lettering, lettered . . . . . 7	Lunch, lunching, lunched . . . . . 4
Level, levelling, levelled . . . . . 8	Lurch, lurching, lurched . . . . . 4
	Lurk, lurking, lurked . . . . . 4
	Lust, lusting, lusted . . . . . 4
	Madden, maddening, mad- dened . . . . . 7

Madefy, madefying, madefied	9	Merit, meriting, merited	7
Magnify, magnifying, magnified	9	Mesh, meshing, meshed	4
Mail, mailing, mailed	5	Mess, messing, messed	4
Maim, maiming, maimed	5	Mew, mewing, mewed	2
Maintain, maintaining, maintained	5	Mewl, mewling, mewled	5
Malign, maligning, maligned	4	Mildew, mildewing, mildewed	2
Mall, mailing, malled	2	Milk, milking, milked	4
Malt, malting, malted	4	Mill, milling, milled	2
Maltreat, maltreating, maltreated	5	Mimic, mimicking, mimicked	8
Man, manning, manned	3	Mind, minding, minded	4
Manifest, manifesting, manifested	4	Minister, ministering, ministered	7
Manumit, manumitting, manumitted	6	Mint, minting, minted	4
Mar, marring, marred	3	Misaffirm, misaffirming, misaffirmed	4
March, marching, marched	4	Misapply, misapplying, misapplied	9
Margin, margining, margined	7	Misapprehend, misapprehending, misapprehended	4
Mark, marking, marked	4	Miscall, miscalling, miscalled	2
Market, marketing, marketed	7	Miscarry, miscarrying, miscarried	9
Marl, marling, marled	4	Miscast, miscasting, miscast	4
Marry, marrying, married	9	Mischief, mischieving, mischieved	7
Marshal, marshalling, marshalled	8	Misconduct, misconducting, misconducted	4
Martyr, martyring, martyred	7	Miscount, miscounting, miscounted	4
Marvel, marvelling, marvelled	8	Misdemean, misdemeaning, misdemeaned	5
Mash, mashing, mashed	4	Misdeem, misdeeming, misdeemed	5
Mask, masking, masked	4	Misdirect, misdirecting, misdirected	4
Master, mastering, mastered	7	Misdo, misdoing, misdone	2, 12
Mat, matting, matted	3	Misdoubt, misdoubting, misdoubted	4
Match, matching, matched	4	Misemploy, misemploying, misemployed	10
Matter, mattering, mattered	7	Misform, misforming, misformed	4
Maul, mauling, mauled	5	Misgovern, misgoverning, misgoverned	4
Maunder, maundering, maundered	7	Mishappen, mishappening, mishappened	7
May, maying, mayed	10	Misinfer, misinferring, misinferred	6
Mean, meaning, meant	5	Misinform, misinforming, misinformed	4
Meander, meandering, meandered	7		
Meeken, meekening, meekened	7		
Meet, meeting, met	5		
Mellow, mellowing, mellowed	2		
Melt, melting, melted	4		
Mend, mending, mended	4		
Mention, mentioning, mentioned	5		

Misinstruct, misinstructing, misinstructed . . . . .	4	Mould, moulding, moulded . . . . .	4
Misinterpret, misinterpreting, misinterpreted . . . . .	7	Moulder, mouldering, mouldered . . . . .	7
Misjoin, misjoining, misjoined . . . . .	5	Moult, moulting, moulted . . . . .	4
Mislay, mislaying, mislaid . . . . .	10	Mound, mounding, mounded . . . . .	4
Mislead, misleading, misled . . . . .	5	Mount, mounting, mounted . . . . .	4
Mismark, mismarking, mismarked . . . . .	4	Mourn, mourning, mourned . . . . .	4
Mispoint, mispointing, mispointed . . . . .	4	Mow, mowing, mowed or mown; past, <i>mowed</i> . . . . .	2
Misprint, misprinting, misprinted . . . . .	4	Mowburn, mowburning, mowburned . . . . .	4
Misreckon, misreckoning, misreckoned . . . . .	7	Muck, mucking, mucked . . . . .	4
Misrepresent, misrepresenting, misrepresented . . . . .	4	Mud, mudding, mudded . . . . .	3
Miss, missing, missed . . . . .	2	Muddy, muddying, muddied . . . . .	9
Missay, missaying, missaid . . . . .	10	Mulct, mulcting, mulcted . . . . .	4
Misspell, misspelling, misspelled . . . . .	2	Mull, mulling, mulled . . . . .	2
Misspend, misspending, misspent . . . . .	4	Multiply, multiplying, multiplied . . . . .	9
Mist, misting, misted . . . . .	4	Mummify, mummifying, mummified . . . . .	9
Mistern, misterning, misterned . . . . .	4	Mump, mumping, mumped . . . . .	4
Mistrain, mistraining, mistrained . . . . .	5	Mundify, mundifying, mundified . . . . .	9
Mistrust, mistrusting, mistrusted . . . . .	4	Murder, murdering, murdered . . . . .	7
Misturn, misturning, misturned . . . . .	4	Murmur, murmuring, murmured . . . . .	7
Moan, moaning, moaned . . . . .	5	Musk, musking, musked . . . . .	4
Moat, moating, moated . . . . .	5	Muster, mustering, mustered . . . . .	7
Mob, mobbing, mobbed . . . . .	3	Mutiny, mutinying, mutinied . . . . .	9
Mock, mocking, mocked . . . . .	4	Mutter, muttering, muttered . . . . .	7
Model, modelling, modelled . . . . .	8	Mystify, mystifying, mystified . . . . .	9
Modify, modifying, modified . . . . .	9	Nab, nabbing, nabbed . . . . .	3
Moisten, moistening, moistened . . . . .	7	Nail, nailing, nailed . . . . .	5
Molest, molesting, molested . . . . .	4	Nap, napping, napped . . . . .	3
Mollify, mollifying, mollified . . . . .	9	Narrow, narrowing, narrowed . . . . .	2
Moor, mooring, moored . . . . .	5	Near, nearing, neared . . . . .	5
Moot, mooting, mooted . . . . .	5	Need, needing, needed . . . . .	5
Mop, mopping, mopped . . . . .	3	Neglect, neglecting, neglected . . . . .	4
Mortify, mortifying, mortified . . . . .	9	Neigh, neighing, neighed . . . . .	4
Moss, mossing, mossed . . . . .	2	Neighbour, neighbouring, neighboured . . . . .	7
Mother, mothering, mothered . . . . .	7	Net, netting, netted . . . . .	3
Motion, motioning, motioned . . . . .	7	Nib, nibbing, nibbed . . . . .	3
		Nick, nicking, nicked . . . . .	4
		Nip, nipping, nipped . . . . .	3
		Nod, nodding, nodded . . . . .	3
		Nonplus, nonplussing, nonplussed . . . . .	8
		Nonsuit, nonsuiting, nonsuited . . . . .	7
		Notch, notching, notched . . . . .	4



Notify, notifying, notified . . . . .	9	Outgrow, outgrowing, out-	
Nourish, nourishing, nourished . . . . .	4	grown . . . . .	2
Nullify, nullifying, nullified . . . . .	9	Outlast, outlasting, outlasted . . . . .	4
Numb, numbing, numbered . . . . .	4	Outlaw, outlawing, outlawed . . . . .	2
Number, numbering, num-		Outleap, outleaping, outleaped . . . . .	5
bered . . . . .	7	Outlie, outlying, outlain . . . . .	11
Nut, nutting, nudded . . . . .	3	Outlook, outlooking, outlooked . . . . .	5
Oar, oaring, oared . . . . .	5	Outnumber, outnumbering,	
Obey, obeying, obeyed . . . . .	10	outnumbered . . . . .	7
Object, objecting, objected . . . . .	4	Outpour, outpouring, out-	
Obstruct, obstructing, ob-		poured . . . . .	5
structed . . . . .	4	Outrun, outrunning, outrun . . . . .	6
Obtain, obtaining, obtained . . . . .	5	Outsail, outsailing, outsailed . . . . .	5
Obtest, obtesting, obtested . . . . .	4	Outshoot, outshooting, out-	
Obvert, obverting, obverted . . . . .	4	shot . . . . .	5
Occasion, occasioning, oc-		Outspread, outspreading, out-	
casioned . . . . .	7	spread . . . . .	5
Occupy, occupying, occupied . . . . .	9	Outstand, outstanding, out-	
Occur, occurring, occurred . . . . .	6	stood . . . . .	4
Offend, offending, offended . . . . .	4	Outstrip, outstripping, out-	
Offer, offering, offered . . . . .	7	stripped . . . . .	6
Oil, oiling, oiled . . . . .	5	Outswear, outswearing, out-	
Oint, ointing, ointed . . . . .	4	sworn . . . . .	5
Omit, omitting, omitted . . . . .	6	Outtalk, outtalking, outtalked . . . . .	4
Open, opening, opened . . . . .	7	Outvie, outvying, outvied . . . . .	11
Oppress, oppressing, oppress-		Outvillain, outvillaining, out-	
ed . . . . .	2	villained . . . . .	7
Oppugn, oppugning, oppugned . . . . .	4	Outwalk, outwalking, out-	
Orb, orbing, orbed . . . . .	4	walked . . . . .	4
Ordain, ordaining, ordained . . . . .	5	Outwear, outwearing, outworn . . . . .	5
Order, ordering, ordered . . . . .	7	Outweigh, outweighing, out-	
Ornament, ornamenting, or-		weighed . . . . .	4
namented . . . . .	4	Outwit, outwitting, outwitted . . . . .	6
Ossify, ossifying, ossified . . . . .	9	Outwork, outworking, out-	
Oust, ousting, ousted . . . . .	4	worked . . . . .	4
Out, outing, outed . . . . .	5	Overabound, overabounding,	
Outact, outacting, outacted . . . . .	4	overabounded . . . . .	4
Outbid, outbidding, outbidden . . . . .	6	Overact, overacting, overacted . . . . .	4
Outbrazen, outbrazening, out-		Overarch, overarching, over-	
brazened . . . . .	7	arched . . . . .	4
Outclimb, outclimbing, out-		Overbear, overbearing, over-	
climbed . . . . .	4	borne . . . . .	5
Outdo, outdoing, outdone . . . . .	2	Overbid, overbidding, over-	
Outfit, outfitting, outfitted . . . . .	6	bidden . . . . .	6
Outflank, outflanking, out-		Overburden, overburdening,	
flanked . . . . .	4	overburdened . . . . .	7
Outfly, outflying, outflown . . . . .	9	Overcast, overcasting, over-	
Outgeneral, outgeneralling,		cast . . . . .	4
outgeneralled . . . . .	8	Overclimb, overclimbing,	
Outgo, outgoing, outgone . . . . .	2	overclimbed . . . . .	4

Overcloud, overclouding, overclouded . . . . .	5	Overread, overreading, over-read . . . . .	5
Overdo, overdoing, overdone . . . . .	2	Overripen, overripening, over-ripened . . . . .	7
Overdraw, overdrawing, over-drawn . . . . .	2	Overrun, overrunning, over-run . . . . .	6
Overdress, overdressing, over-dressed . . . . .	2	Oversee, overseeing, overseen . . . . .	2
*Overeye, overeyeing, over-eyed . . . . .	1	Overset, oversetting, overset . . . . .	6
Overflow, overflowing, over-flowed . . . . .	2	Overshadow, overshadowing, overshadowed . . . . .	2
Overfreight, overfreighting, overfreighted . . . . .	4	Overshoot, overshooting, overshot . . . . .	5
Overgild, overgilding, overgilt . . . . .	4	Overskip, overskipping, over-skipped . . . . .	6
Overgo, overgoing, overgone . . . . .	2	Oversleep, oversleeping, over-slept . . . . .	5
Overgrow, overgrowing, overgrown . . . . .	2	Overspread, overspreading, overspread . . . . .	5
Overhang, overhanging, over-overhung . . . . .	4	Overstock, overstocking, over-stocked . . . . .	4
Overharden, overhardening, overhardened . . . . .	7	Overstrain, overstraining, overstrained . . . . .	5
Overhaul, overhauling, over-hauled . . . . .	5	Overswell, overswelling, overswollen . . . . .	2
Overhear, overhearing, over-heard . . . . .	5	Overtask, overtasking, over-tasked . . . . .	4
Overheat, overheating, over-heated . . . . .	5	Overthrow, overthrowing, overthrown . . . . .	2
Overjoy, overjoying, over-joyed . . . . .	10	Overtop, overtopping, over-topped . . . . .	6
Overlabour, overlabouring, overlaboured . . . . .	7	Overturn, overturning, over-turned . . . . .	4
Overlay, overlaying, overlaid . . . . .	10	Overween, overweening, over-weened . . . . .	5
Overleap, overleaping, over-leaped . . . . .	5	Overweigh, overweighing, overweighed . . . . .	4
Overload, overloading, over-loaded or overladen . . . . .	5	Overwhelm, overwhelming, overwhelmed . . . . .	4
Overlook, overlooking, over-looked . . . . .	5	Overwork, overworking, over-worked . . . . .	4
Overmaster, overmastering, overmastered . . . . .	7	Own, owning, owned . . . . .	5
Overpass, overpassing, over-passed . . . . .	2	Pacify, pacifying, pacified . . . . .	9
Overpay, overpaying, over-paid . . . . .	10	Pack, packing, packed . . . . .	4
Overpower, overpowering, overpowered . . . . .	7	Packet, packeting, packeted . . . . .	7
Overpress, overpressing, over-pressed . . . . .	2	Pad, padding, padded . . . . .	3
Overreach, overreaching, overreached . . . . .	4	Padlock, padlocking, pad-locked . . . . .	4
		Pain, paining, pained . . . . .	5
		Paint, painting, painted . . . . .	4
		Pair, pairing, paired . . . . .	5

Pall, palling, palled . . . . .	2	Pencil, pencilling, pencilled . . . . .	8
Palm, palming, palmed . . . . .	4	Pension, pensioning, pensioned . . . . .	7
Palter, paltering, paltered . . . . .	7	Pepper, peppering, peppered . . . . .	7
Pamper, pampering, pampered . . . . .	7	*Perceive, perceiving, perceived . . . . .	1
Pamphlet, pamphleting, pamphleted . . . . .	7	Perch, perching, perched . . . . .	4
Pander, pandering, pandered . . . . .	7	Perfect, perfecting, perfected . . . . .	4
Panel, panelling, panelled . . . . .	8	Perform, performing, performed . . . . .	4
Pang, panging, panged . . . . .	4	Peril, perilling, perilled . . . . .	8
Pant, panting, panted . . . . .	4	Periwig, periwigging, periwigged . . . . .	8
Paper, papering, papered . . . . .	7	Perk, perking, perked . . . . .	4
Paragon, paragoning, paragoned . . . . .	7	Permit, permitting, permitted . . . . .	6
Paragraph, paragraphing, paragraphed . . . . .	4	Persist, persisting, persisted . . . . .	4
Parallel, paralleling, paralleled . . . . .	7	Personify, personifying, personified . . . . .	9
Parboil, parboiling, parboiled . . . . .	5	Pertain, pertaining, pertained . . . . .	5
Parcel, parcelling, parcelled . . . . .	8	Perturb, perturbing, perturbed . . . . .	4
Parch, parching, parched . . . . .	4	Pervert, perverting, perverted . . . . .	4
Pardon, pardoning, pardoned . . . . .	7	Pester, pestering, pestered . . . . .	7
Parget, pargeting, pargeted . . . . .	7	Pet, petting, petted . . . . .	3
Park, parking, parked . . . . .	4	Petition, petitioning, petitioned . . . . .	7
Parley, parleying, parleyed . . . . .	10	Petrify, petrifying, petrified . . . . .	9
Parody, parodying, parodied . . . . .	9	Phial, phialling, phialled . . . . .	8
Parry, parrying, parried . . . . .	9	Physic, physicking, physicked . . . . .	8
Part, parting, parted . . . . .	4	Pick, picking, picked . . . . .	4
Partition, partitioning, partitioned . . . . .	7	Pig, pigging, pigged . . . . .	3
Pass, passing, passed . . . . .	2	Pilfer, pilfering, pilfered . . . . .	7
Pat, patting, patted . . . . .	3	Pillory, pillorying, pilloried . . . . .	9
Patch, patching, patched . . . . .	4	Pilot, piloting, piloted . . . . .	7
Patent, patenting, patented . . . . .	4	Pimp, pimping, pimped . . . . .	4
Path, pathing, pathed . . . . .	4	Pin, pinning, pinned . . . . .	3
Patrol, patrolling, patrolled . . . . .	6	Pinch, pinching, pinched . . . . .	4
Patter, patterning, patterned . . . . .	7	Pinion, pinioning, pinioned . . . . .	7
Pattern, patterning, patterned . . . . .	4	Pink, pinking, pinked . . . . .	4
Pavilion, pavilioning, pavilioned . . . . .	7	Pioneer, pioneering, pioneered . . . . .	5
Paw, pawing, pawed . . . . .	2	Pip, pipping, piped . . . . .	3
Pawn, pawning, pawned . . . . .	5	Pistol, pistolling, pistoled . . . . .	8
Pay, paying, paid . . . . .	10	Pit, pitting, pitted . . . . .	3
Peal, pealing, pealed . . . . .	5	Pitch, pitching, pitched . . . . .	4
Pearl, pearling, pearled . . . . .	4	Pity, pitying, pitied . . . . .	9
Peck, pecking, pecked . . . . .	4	Placard, placarding, placarded . . . . .	4
Peel, peeling, peeled . . . . .	5	Plain, plaining, plaind . . . . .	5
Peep, peeping, peeped . . . . .	5	Plait, plaiting, plaited . . . . .	5
Peer, peering, peered . . . . .	5	Plan, planning, planned . . . . .	3
Peg, pegging, pegged . . . . .	3	Plank, planking, planked . . . . .	4
Pelt, pelting, pelted . . . . .	4		
Pen, penning, penned . . . . .	3		

Plant, planting, planted . . .	4	Preach, preaching, preached . . .	4
Plash, plashing, plashed . . .	4	Precaution, precautioning, . . .	7
Plaster, plastering, plastered . . .	7	precautioned . . .	7
Play, playing, played . . .	10	*Precede, preceding, preceded . . .	1
Plead, pleading, pleaded . . .	5	Predict, predicting, predicted . . .	4
Plight, plighting, plighted . . .	4	Pre-elect, pre-electing, pre- . . .	4
Plod, plodding, plodded . . .	3	elected . . .	4
Plot, plotting, plotted . . .	3	Pre-exist, pre-existing, pre- . . .	4
Plough, ploughing, ploughed . . .	4	existed . . .	4
Pluck, plucking, plucked . . .	4	Prefer, preferring, preferred . . .	6
Plug, plugging, plugged . . .	3	Prefix, prefixing, prefixed . . .	2
Plumb, plumbing, plumbed . . .	4	Prelect, prelecting, prelected . . .	4
Plunder, plundering, plun- . . .	7	Preoccupy, preoccupying, . . .	9
dered . . .	7	preoccupied . . .	9
Ply, plying, plied . . .	9	Preordain, preordaining, pre- . . .	5
Poach, poaching, poached . . .	4	ordained . . .	5
Pocket, pocketing, pocketed . . .	7	Prepay, prepaying, prepaid . . .	10
Pod, podding, podded . . .	3	Prescind, prescinding, pre- . . .	4
Point, pointing, pointed . . .	4	scinded . . .	4
Poison, poisoning, poisoned . . .	7	Present, presenting, presented . . .	4
Polish, polishing, polished . . .	4	Presignify, presignifying, pre- . . .	9
Pomatum, pomatuming, po- . . .	7	signified . . .	9
matumed . . .	7	Press, pressing, pressed . . .	2
Pommel, pommelling, pom- . . .	8	Pretend, pretending, pre- . . .	4
melled . . .	8	tended . . .	4
Ponder, pondering, pondered . . .	7	Pretermit, pretermittin, pre- . . .	6
Poniard, poniarding, pon- . . .	4	termitted . . .	6
iarded . . .	4	Prevail, prevailing, prevailed . . .	5
Pop, popping, popped . . .	3	Prevent, preventing, prevent- . . .	4
Port, porting, ported . . .	4	ed . . .	4
Portcullis, portcullising, port- . . .	7	Prey, preying, preyed . . .	10
cullised . . .	7	Prick, pricking, pricked . . .	4
Portend, portending, por- . . .	4	Prig, prigging, prigged . . .	3
tended . . .	4	Prim, primming, primmed . . .	3
Portion, portioning, portioned . . .	7	Prink, prinking, prinked . . .	4
Portray, portraying, portrayed . . .	10	Print, printing, printed . . .	4
Possess, possessing, possessed . . .	2	Prison, prisoning, prisoned . . .	7
Posset, possetting, posseted . . .	7	Privateer, privateering, priva- . . .	5
Post, posting, posted . . .	4	teered . . .	5
Postil, postilling, postilled . . .	8	Proceed, proceeding, pro- . . .	5
Pot, potting, potted . . .	3	ceeded . . .	5
Pother, pothering, pothered . . .	7	Proclaim, proclaiming, pro- . . .	5
Pouch, pouching, pouched . . .	4	claimed . . .	5
Pound, pounding, pounded . . .	4	Profess, professing, professed . . .	2
Pour, pouring, poured . . .	5	Proffer, proffering, proffered . . .	7
Pout, pouting, pouted . . .	5	Profit, profiting, profited . . .	7
Powder, powdering, pow- . . .	7	Progress, progressing, pro- . . .	2
dered . . .	7	gressed . . .	2
Prank, pranking, pranked . . .	4	Prohibit, prohibiting, pro- . . .	7
Pray, praying, prayed . . .	10	hibited . . .	7



Project, projecting, projected	4	Quack, quacking, quacked	4
Prolong, prolonging, prolonged	4	Quail, quailing, quailed	5
Prompt, prompting, prompted	4	Qualify, qualifying, qualified	9
Prop, propping, propped	3	Quarrel, quarrelling, quarrelled	8
Propel, propelling, propelled	6	Quarry, quarrying, quarried	9
Propend, propending, propended	4	Quarter, quartering, quartered	7
Prophecy, prophesying, prophesied	9	Quash, quashing, quashed	4
Proportion, proportioning, proportioned	7	Quaver, quavering, quavered	7
Propound, propounding, propounded	4	Queen, queening, queened	5
Propugn, propugning, propugned	4	Quench, quenching, quenched	4
Prosper, prospering, prospered	7	Query, querying, queried	9
Protect, protecting, protected	4	Quest, questing, quested	4
Protend, protending, protended	4	Question, questioning, questioned	7
Protest, protesting, protested	4	Quicken, quickening, quickened	7
Protract, protracting, protracted	4	Quiet, quieting, quieted	7
Proverb, proverbial, proverbs	4	Quill, quilling, quilled	2
Provision, provisioning, provisioned	7	Quilt, quilting, quilted	4
Prowl, prowling, prowled	5	Quip, quipping, quipped	3
Pry, prying, pried	9	Quit, quitting, quitted	3
Pucker, puckering, puckered	7	Quiver, quivering, quivered	7
Pudder, puddering, puddered	7	Quoit, quoiting, quoited	5
Puff, puffing, puffed	2	Quoth is only a past tense	12
Pump, pumping, pumped	4	Rabbit, rabbiting, rabbeted	7
Pun, punning, punned	3	Rack, racking, racked	4
Punch, punching, punched	4	Raft, rafting, rafted	4
Punish, punishing, punished	4	Rail, railing, railed	5
Punt, punting, punted	4	Rain, raining, rained	5
Pup, pupping, pupped	3	Rally, rallying, rallied	9
Pur, purring, purred	3	Ram, ramming, rammed	3
Purify, purifying, purified	9	Ramify, ramifying, ramified	9
Purl, purling, purled	4	Ramp, ramping, ramped	4
Purloin, purloining, purloined	5	Rank, ranking, ranked	4
Purport, purporting, purported	4	Ransack, ransacking, ransacked	4
Purr, purring, purred	2	Ransom, ransoming, ransomed	7
Purvey, purveying, purveyed	10	Rant, ranting, ranted	4
Push, pushing, pushed	10	Rap, rapping, rapped	3
Put, putting, put	3, 12	Rarefy, rarefying, rarefied	9
Putrefy, putrefying, putrefied	9	Rash, rashing, rashed	4
		Rasp, rasping, rasped	4
		Rat, ratting, ratted	3
		Ratify, ratifying, ratified	9
		Ravel, ravelling, ravelled	8
		Raven, ravening, ravened	7
		Ray, raying, rayed	10
		Reabsorb, reabsorbing, reabsorbed	4

Reach, reaching, reached . . .	4	Redact, redacting, redacted . . .	4
React, reacting, reacted . . .	4	Redden, reddening, reddened . . .	7
Read, reading, read . . .	5, 12	Redeem, redeeming, redeemed . . .	5
Readjourn, readjourning, readjourned . . .	4	Redeliver, redelivering, redelivered . . .	7
Readjust, readjusting, readjusted . . .	4	Redemand, redemanding, redemanded . . .	4
Readmit, readmitting, readmitted . . .	6	Redound, redounding, redounded . . .	4
Reap, reaping, reaped . . .	5	Redress, redressing, redressed . . .	2
Rear, rearing, reared . . .	5	Reecho, reechoing, reechoed . . .	2
Reason, reasoning, reasoned . . .	7	Reedify, reedifying, reedified . . .	9
Reassert, reasserting, reasserted . . .	4	Reef, reefing, reefed . . .	5
Rebel, rebelling, rebelled . . .	6	Reek, reeking, reeked . . .	5
Rebound, rebounding, rebounded . . .	4	Reel, reeling, reeled . . .	5
Rebuild, rebuilding, rebuilt . . .	4	Reenact, reenacting, reenacted . . .	4
Rebut, rebutting, rebutted . . .	6	Reenter, reentering, reentered . . .	7
Recall, recalling, recalled . . .	2	Reestablish, reestablishing, reestablished . . .	4
Recant, recanting, recanted . . .	4	Refel, refelling, refelled . . .	6
Recast, recasting, recast . . .	4	Refer, referring, referred . . .	6
*Recede, receding, receded . . .	1	Refit, refitting, refitted . . .	6
Receipt, receipting, receipted . . .	4	Reflect, reflecting, reflected . . .	4
*Receive, receiving, received . . .	1	Refoment, refomenting, refomented . . .	4
Recheat, recheating, recheated . . .	5	Reform, reforming, reformed . . .	4
Reckon, reckoning, reckoned . . .	7	Refract, refracting, refracted . . .	4
Reclaim, reclaiming, reclaimed . . .	5	Refrain, refraining, refrained . . .	5
Recoil, recoiling, recoiled . . .	5	Refresh, refreshing, refreshed . . .	4
Recollect, recollecting, recollected . . .	4	Refund, refunding, refunded . . .	4
Recommend, recommending, recommended . . .	4	Regain, regaining, regained . . .	5
Recommit, committing, committed . . .	6	Regard, regarding, regarded . . .	4
Reconduct, reconducting, reconducted . . .	4	Register, registering, registered . . .	7
Reconquer, reconquering, reconquered . . .	7	Regress, regressing, regressed . . .	2
Reconsider, reconsidering, reconsidered . . .	7	Regret, regretting, regretted . . .	6
Reconvey, reconveying, reconveyed . . .	10	Rehear, rehearing, reheard . . .	5
Record, recording, recorded . . .	4	Reign, reigning, reigned . . .	4
Recount, recounting, recounted . . .	4	Rein, reining, reined . . .	5
Recover, recovering, recovered . . .	7	Reinsert, reinserting, reinserted . . .	4
Recruit, recruiting, recruited . . .	5	Reinstal, reinstalling, reinstalled . . .	6
Rectify, rectifying, rectified . . .	9	Reinvest, reinvesting, reinvested . . .	4
Recur, recurring, recurred . . .	6	Reject, rejecting, rejected . . .	4
		Rejoin, rejoining, rejoined . . .	5
		Rejoint, rejoining, rejoined . . .	4

Reland, relanding, relanded .	4	Repugn, repugning, repugned	4
Relax, relaxing, relaxed .	2	Request, requesting, requested	4
Relent, relenting, relented .	4	Resail, resailing, resailed .	5
Relinquish, relinquishing, re-		Rescind, rescinding, rescinded	4
linquished .	4	Reseat, reseating, reseated .	5
Relish, relishing, relished .	4	Resent, resenting, resented .	4
Rely, relying, relied .	9	Reship, reshipping, reshipped	6
Remain, remaining, remained	5	Resign, resigning, resigned .	4
Remand, remanding, re-		Resist, resisting, resisted .	4
manded .	4	Resorb, resorbing, resorbed .	4
Remark, remarking, remarked	4	Resort, resorting, resorted .	4
Remedy, remedying, remedied	9	Resound, resounding, re-	
Remember, remembering, re-		sounded .	4
membered .	7	Respect, respecting, respected	4
Remind, reminding, reminded	4	Respond, responding, re-	
Remit, remitting, remitted .	6	sponded .	4
Remodel, remodelling, re-		Rest, resting, rested .	4
modelled .	8	Restrain, restraining, restrained	5
Remount, remounting, re-		Restrict, restricting, restricted	4
mounted .	4	Result, resulting, resulted .	4
Rencounter, encountering,		Resurvey, resurveying, resur-	
rencountered .	7	veyed .	10
Rend, rending, rent .	4	Retail, retailing, retailed .	5
Render, rendering, rendered .	7	Retain, retaining, retained .	5
Renew, renewing, renewed .	2	Retard, retarding, retarded .	4
Rent, renting, rented .	4	Retch, retching, retched .	4
Repair, repairing, repaired .	5	Retell, retelling, retold .	2, 12
Repay, repaying, repaid .	10	Retort, retorting, retorted .	4
Repeal, repealing, repealed .	5	Retract, retracting, retracted .	4
Repeat, repeating, repeated .	5	Retreat, retreating, retreated .	5
Repel, repelling, repelled .	6	*Retrieve, retrieving, retrieved	1
Repent, repenting, repented .	4	Return, returning, returned .	4
Replant, replanting, replanted	4	Reveal, revealing, revealed .	5
Replenish, replenishing, re-		Revel, revelling, revelled .	8
plenished .	4	Revert, reverting, reverted .	4
Replevy, replevying, replevied	9	Revest, revesting, revested .	4
Reply, replying, replied .	9	Review, reviewing, reviewed .	2
Report, reporting, reported .	4	Revisit, revisiting, revisited .	7
Reposit, repositing, repositd	7	Revivify, revivifying, revivi-	
Reprehend, reprehending, re-		fied .	9
prehended .	4	Revolt, revolting, revolted .	4
Represent, representing, re-		Reward, rewarding, rewarded	4
presented .	4	Rib, ribbing, ribbed .	3
*Reprieve, reprieving, re-		Rid, ridding, rid .	3
prieved .	7	*Ride, riding, ridden ; past,	
Reprimand, reprimanding, re-		rode .	1, 12
primanded .	4	Rift, rifting, rifted .	4
Reprint, reprinting, reprinted	4	Rig, rigging, rigged .	3
Reproach, reproaching, re-		Right, righting, righted .	4
proached .	4	Rill, rilling, rilled .	2

Rim, rimming, rimmed . . .	3	Safeguard, safeguarding, safe- guarded . . .	4
Ring, ringing, rung ; past, <i>rang</i>	4	Saffron, saffroning, saffroned	7
Riot, rioting, rioted . . .	7	Sag, sagging, sagged . . .	3
Rip, ripping, ripped . . .	3	Sail, sailing, sailed . . .	5
Ripen, ripening, ripened . . .	7	Saint, sainting, sainted . . .	4
*Rise, rising, risen ; past, <i>rose</i>	1, 12	Sally, sallying, sallied . . .	9
Risk, risking, risked . . .	4	Salt, salting, salted . . .	4
Rival, rivalling, rivalled . . .	8	Sanctify, sanctifying, sancti- fied . . .	9
*Rive, riving, riven ; past, <i>rived</i> . . .	1, 12	Sanction, sanctioning, sanc- tioned . . .	7
Rivel, rivelling, rivelled . . .	8	Sand, sanding, sanded . . .	4
Rivet, riveting, riveted . . .	7	Sanguify, sanguifying, san- guified . . .	9
Roam, roaming, roamed . . .	5	Sap, sapping, sapped . . .	3
Roar, roaring, roared . . .	5	Satisfy, satisfying, satisfied . . .	9
Roast, roasting, roasted . . .	4	Saunter, sauntering, sauntered	7
Rob, robbing, robbed . . .	3	Savour, savouring, savoured . . .	7
Rock, rocking, rocked . . .	4	Saw, sawing, sawed or sawn ; past, <i>sawed</i> . . .	2, 12
Roil, roiling, roiled . . .	5	Say, saying, said . . .	10
Roll, rolling, rolled . . .	2	Scaffold, scaffolding, scaffold- ed . . .	4
Romp, romping, romped . . .	4	Scald, scalding, scalded . . .	4
Roof, roofing, roofed . . .	5	Scallop, scalloping, scalloped	7
Rook, rooking, rooked . . .	5	Scamper, scampering, scam- pered . . .	7
Roost, roosting, roosted . . .	4	Scan, scanning, scanned . . .	3
Root, rooting, rooted . . .	5	Scandal, scandalling, scan- dalled . . .	8
Rosin, rosining, rosined . . .	7	Scant, scanting, scanted . . .	4
Rot, rotting, rotted . . .	3	Scar, scarring, scarred . . .	3
Rough, roughing, roughed . . .	4	Scarf, scarfing, scarfed . . .	4
Roughcast, roughcasting, roughcast . . .	4	Scarify, scarifying, scarified . . .	9
Roughen, roughening, rough- ened . . .	7	Scatter, scattering, scattered	7
Round, rounding, rounded . . .	4	Scent, scenting, scented . . .	4
Rout, routing, routed . . .	5	School, schooling, schooled . . .	5
Row, rowing, rowed . . .	2	Scoff, scoffing, scoffed . . .	2
Rowel, rowelling, rowelled . . .	8	Scold, scolding, scolded . . .	4
Rub, rubbing, rubbed . . .	3	Scollop, scalloping, scalloped	7
Ruby, rubying, rubied . . .	9	Scoop, scooping, scooped . . .	5
Ruck, rucking, rucked . . .	4	Scorn, scorning, scorned . . .	4
Rudiment, rudimenting, rudi- mented . . .	4	Scot, scotting, scotted . . .	3
Ruff, ruffing, ruffed . . .	2	Scotch, scotching, scotched . . .	4
Ruin, ruining, ruined . . .	7	Scour, scouring, scoured . . .	5
Rumour, rumouring, rumour- ed . . .	7	Scout, scouting, scouted . . .	5
Run, running, run ; past, <i>ran</i>	3	Scowl, scowling, scowled . . .	5
Rush, rushing, rushed . . .	4	Scratch, scratching, scratched	4
Rust, rusting, rusted . . .	4	Scrawl, scrawling, scrawled . . .	5
Rut, rutting, rutted . . .	3		
Sack, sacking, sacked . . .	4		
Sadden, saddening, saddened	7		



Scream, screaming, screamed .	5	Shear, shearing, sheared or shorn .	5
Scream, screaming, screamed .	5	Shed, shedding, shed .	3
Screech, screeching, screeched .	4	Sheer, sheering, sheered .	5
Screen, screening, screened .	5	Sheet, sheeting, sheeted .	5
Screw, screwing, screwed .	2	Shell, shelling, shelled .	2
Scrub, scrubbing, scrubbed .	3	Shelter, sheltering, sheltered .	7
Scrip, scripping, scripped .	4	Shield, shielding, shielded .	4
Scrutiny, scrutinying, scruti- nied .	9	Shift, shifting, shifted .	4
Scud, scudding, scudded .	3	Ship, shipping, shipped .	3
Sulk, sculking, sculked .	4	Shipwreck, shipwrecking, shipwrecked .	4
Scum, scumming, scummed .	3	Shirk, shirking, shirked .	4
Scutch, scutching, scutched .	4	Shiver, shivering, shivered .	7
Seal, sealing, sealed .	5	Shoal, shoaling, shoaled .	5
Seam, seaming, seamed .	5	Shock, shocking, shocked .	4
Sear, searing, seared .	5	*Shoe, shoeing, shoed .	1
Search, searching, searched .	4	Shoot, shooting, shot .	5
Season, seasoning, seasoned .	7	Shop, shopping, shopped .	3
Seat, seating, seated .	5	Shorten, shortening, shorten- ed .	7
Secern, secerning, secerned .	4	Shoulder, shouldering, shoul- dered .	8
Second, seconding, seconded .	4	Shout, shouting, shouted .	7
Secret, secreting, secreted .	7	Shovel, shovelling, shovelled .	8
See, seeing, seen; past, saw .	2, 12	Show, showing, showed or shown; past, showed .	2
Seed, seeding, seeded .	5	Shower, showering, showered .	7
Seek, seeking, sought .	5	Shred, shredding, shred .	3
Seel, seeling, seeled .	5	Shriek, shrieking, shrieked .	5
Seem, seeming, seemed .	5	Shrink, shrinking, shrunk; past, shrank .	4, 12
Select, selecting, selected .	4	Shrivel, shrivelling, shrivelled .	8
Sell, selling, sold .	2, 12	Shroud, shrouding, shrouded .	5
Send, sending, sent .	4	Shrub, shrubbing, shrubbed .	3
Sequester, sequestering, se- questered .	7	Shrug, shrugging, shrugged .	3
Sermon, sermoning, sermoned .	7	Shudder, shuddering, shud- dered .	7
Set, setting, set .	3	Shun, shunning, shunned .	3
Sever, severing, severed .	7	Shunt, shunting, shunted .	4
Sew, sewing, sewn; past, sewed .	2	Shut, shutting, shut .	3
Shab, shabbing, shabbed .	3	Sicken, sickening, sickened .	7
Shadow, shadowing, sha- dowed .	2	Sift, sifting, sifted .	4
Shag, shagging, shagged .	3	Sigh, sighing, sighed .	4
Sham, shamming, shammed .	3	Sight, sighting, sighted .	4
*Shake, shaking, shaken; past, shook .	1, 12	Sign, signing, signed .	4
Shark, sharking, sharked .	4	Signify, signifying, signified .	9
Sharp, sharpening, sharpened .	4	Silt, silting, silted .	4
Sharpen, sharpening, shar- pened .	7	Silver, silvering, silvered .	7
Shatter, shattering, shattered .	7	Simmer, simmering, simmered .	7
Sheaf, sheafing, sheafed .	5		

Simper, simpering, simpered .	7	Smash, smashing, smashed .	4
Simplify, simplifying, simplified .	9	Smatter, smattering, smattered .	7
Sin, sinning, sinned .	3	Smear, smearing, smeared .	5
Sing, singing, sung .	4, 12	Smell, smelling, smelt .	2
*Singe, singeing, singed .	1	Smelt, smelting, smelted .	4
Sink, sinking, sunk; past, sank .	4, 12	Smerk, smerking, smerked .	4
Sip, sipping, sipped .	3	*Smite, smiting, smitten; past, smote .	1, 12
Sit, sitting, sat .	3, 12	Smooth, smoothing, smoothed .	4
Sketch, sketching, sketched .	4	Smother, smothering, smothered .	7
Skewer, skewering, skewered .	7	Smut, smutting, smutted .	3
Skim, skimming, skimmed .	3	Snap, snapping, snapped .	3
Skin, skinning, skinned .	3	Snarl, snarling, snarled .	4
Skip, skipping, skipped .	3	Snatch, snatching, snatched .	4
Skirt, skirting, skirted .	4	Sneak, sneaking, sneaked .	5
Skulk, skulking, skulked .	4	Sneer, sneering, sneered .	5
Slabber, slabbering, slabbered .	7	Snip, snipping, snipped .	3
Slacken, slackening, slackened .	7	Snivel, snivelling, snivelled .	8
Slam, slamming, slammed .	3	Snort, snorting, snorting .	4
Slander, slandering, slandered .	7	Snow, snowing, snowed .	2
Slant, slanting, slanted .	4	Snub, snubbing, snubbed .	3
Slap, slapping, slapped .	3	Soak, soaking, soaked .	5
Slash, slashing, slashed .	4	Soap, soaping, soaped .	5
Slaughter, slaughtering, slaughtered .	7	Soar, soaring, soared .	5
Slaver, slaving, slavered .	7	Sob, sobbing, sobbed .	3
Slay, slaying, slain; past, slew .	10	Sober, sobering, sobered .	7
Sleek, sleeking, sleeked .	5	Sod, sodding, sodded .	3
Sleep, sleeping, slept .	5	Soder, sodering, sodered .	7
Sleet, sleeting, sleeted .	5	Soft, softening, softened .	7
Sleid, sleiding, sleided .	5	Soil, soiling, soiled .	5
Sley, sleying, sleyed .	10	Sojourn, sojourning, sojourned .	4
Slight, slighting, slighted .	4	Solder, soldering, soldered .	7
Sling, slinging, slung .	4, 12	Solfa, solfaing, solfaed .	2
Slink, slinking, slunk .	4, 12	Solicit, soliciting, solicited .	7
Slip, slipping, slipped .	3	Soothsay, soothsaying, soothsaid .	10
Slit, slitting, slitted .	3	Soot, sooting, sooted .	9
Sliver, slivering, slivered .	7	Sop, sopping, sopped .	3
Slobber, slobbering, slobbered .	7	Sorrow, sorrowing, sorrowed .	2
Slop, slopping, slopped .	3	Sort, sorting, sorted .	4
Slouch, slouching, slouched .	4	Sot, sotting, sotted .	3
Slubber, slubbing, slubbed .	7	Sound, sounding, sounded .	4
Slumber, slumbering, slumbered .	7	Sour, souring, soured .	5
Slur, slurring, slurred .	3	Sow, sowing, sowed or sown; past, sowed .	2, 12
Slush, slushing, slushed .	4	Span, spanning, spanned .	3
Smack, smacking, smacked .	4	Spank, spanking, spanked .	4
Smart, smarting, smarted .	4	Spar, sparring, sparred .	3

Spatter, spattering, spattered	7	Stagger, staggering, staggered	7
Spawl, spawling, spawled	5	Stain, staining, stained	5
Spawn, spawning, spawned	5	Stalk, stalking, stalked	4
Speak, speaking, spoken; past, spoke	5, 12	Stall, stalling, stalled	2
Spear, spearing, speared	5	Stammer, stammering, stam- mered	7
Specify, specifying, specified	9	Stamp, stamping, stamped	4
Speck, specking, specked	4	Stanch, stanching, stanchd	4
Speed, speeding, sped	5	Stand, standing, stood	4
Spell, spelling, spelled	2	Starch, starching, starched	4
Spend, spending, spent	4	Start, starting, started	4
Spill, spilling, spilled	2	Station, stationing, stationed	7
Spin, spinning, spun; past, span or spun	3, 12	Stay, staying, staid or stayed	10
Spirit, spiriting, spirited	7	Steady, steadying, steadied	9
Spit, spitting, spit or spitten	3	Steal, stealing, stolen; past, stole	5, 12
Splash, splashing, splashed	4	Steam, steaming, steamed	5
Splint, splinting, splinted	4	Steel, steeling, steeled	5
Splinter, splintering, splintered	7	Steep, steeping, steeped	5
Split, splitting, split	3	Steer, steering, steered	5
Splutter, spluttering, spluttered	7	Stem, stemming, stemmed	3
Spoil, spoiling, spoiled	5	Step, stepping, stepped	3
Spoom, spooming, spoomed	5	Stew, stewing, stewed	2
Spoon, spooning, spooned	5	Stick, sticking, stuck	4
Sport, sporting, sported	4	Stiffen, stiffening, stiffened	7
Spot, spotting, spotted	3	Still, stilling, stilled	2
Spout, spouting, spouted	5	Stilt, stilting, stilted	4
Sprain, spraining, sprained	5	Sting, stinging, stung	4, 12
Sprawl, sprawling, sprawled	5	Stink, stinking, stunk; past, stank	4, 12
Spread, spreading, spread	5, 12	Stint, stinting, stinted	4
Sprig, sprigging, sprigged	3	Stir, stirring, stirred	3
Spring, springing, sprung	4, 12	Stitch, stitching, stitched	4
*Springe, springeing, springed	1	Stock, stocking, stocked	4
Sprit, spritting, spritted	3	Stomach, stomaching, stom- ached	4
Sprout, sprouting, sprouted	5	Stoop, stooping, stooped	5
Spur, spurring, spurred	3	Stop, stopping, stopped	3
Spurn, spurning, spurned	4	Storm, storming, stormed	4
Spurt, spurting, spurted	4	Story, storying, storied	9
Sputter, sputtering, sputtered	7	Stow, stowing, stowed	2
Spy, spying, spied	9	Straighten, straightening straightened	7
Squander, squandering, squan- dered	7	Strain, straining, strained	5
Squat, squatting, squatted	3	Straiten, straitening, straiten- ed	7
Squeak, squeaking, squeaked	5	Strand, stranding, stranded	4
Squeal, squealing, squealed	5	Strap, strapping, strapped	3
Squib, squibbing, squibbed	3	Strappado, strappadoing, strappadoed	2
Squint, squinting, squinted	4		
Squirt, squirting, squirted	4		
Stab, stabbing, stabbed	3		
Stack, stacking, stacked	4		

Stratify, stratifying, stratified	9	Subvert, subverting, subverted	4
Stray, straying, strayed	10	Succeed, succeeding, succeeded	5
Streak, streaking, streaked	5	Succour, succouring, succoured	7
Stream, streaming, streamed	5	Succumb, succumbing, suc-	
Streek, streaking, streaked	5	cumbed	4
Strengthen, strengthening,		Suck, sucking, sucked	4
strengthened	7	Suffer, suffering, suffered	7
Stretch, stretching, stretched	4	Suffix, suffixing, suffixed	2
Strew, strewing, strewn; past,		Sugar, sugaring, sugared	7
<i>strewed</i>	2, 12	Suggest, suggesting, suggested	4
*Stride, striding, strode or		Suit, suiting, suited	5
stridden; past, <i>strode</i>	1, 12	Sully, sullyng, sullied	9
*Strike, striking, struck*	1, 12	Sum, summing, summed	3
String, stringing, strung	4, 12	Summer, summering, sum-	
Strip, stripping, stripped	3	mered	7
Stroll, strolling, strolled	2	Summon, summoning, sum-	
Strut, strutting, strutted	3	moned	7
Stub, stubbing, stubbed	3	Sun, sunning, sunned	3
Stucco, stuccoing, stuccoed	2	Sunder, sundering, sundered	7
Stud, studding, studded	3	Sup, supping, supped	3
Study, studying, studied	9	Superabound, superabound-	
Stuff, stuffing, stuffed	2	ing, superabounded	4
Stultify, stultifying, stultified	9	Superadd, superadding, super-	
Stum, stumming, stummed	3	added	2
Stump, stumping, stumped	4	Superintend, superintending,	
Stun, stunning, stunned	3	superintended	4
Stunt, stunting, stunted	4	Superstruct, superstructing,	
Stupefy, stupefying, stupefied	9	superstructed	4
Stutter, stuttering, stuttered	7	Supplant, supplanting, sup-	
Sty, styling, stied	9	planted	4
Subact, subacting, subacted	4	Supply, supplying, supplied	9
Subduct, subducting, sub-		Support, supporting, supported	4
ducted	4	Suppress, suppressing, sup-	
Subject, subjecting, subjected	4	pressed	2
Subjoin, subjoining, subjoined	5	Surfeit, surfeiting, surfeited	7
Subminister, subministering,		Surmount, surmounting, sur-	
subministered	7	mounted	4
Submit, submitting, submitted	6	Surrender, surrendering, sur-	
Suborn, suborning, suborned	4	rendered	7
Subpœna, subpœnaing, sub-		Surround, surrounding, sur-	
pœnaed	2	rounded	4
Subsign, subsigning, subsigned	4	Survey, surveying, surveyed	10
Subsist, subsisting, subsisted	4	Suspect, suspecting, suspected	4
Subsoil, subsoiling, subsoiled	5	Suspend, suspending, suspend-	
Subtract, subtracting, sub-		ed	4
tracted	4	Sustain, sustaining, sustained	5
Subtend, subtending, sub-		Swab, swabbing, swabbed	3
tended	4	Swag, swagging, swagged	3



Swagger, swaggering, swagger- ed . . . . .	7	Tell, telling, told . . . . .	2, 12
Swamp, swamping, swamped . . . . .	4	Temper, tempering, tempered . . . . .	7
Swap, swapping, swapped . . . . .	3	Tempt, tempting, tempted . . . . .	4
Swarm, swarming, swarmed . . . . .	4	Tenant, tenanting, tenanted . . . . .	4
Sway, swaying, swayed . . . . .	10	Tend, tending, tended . . . . .	4
Swear, swearing, sworn; past, <i>swore</i> . . . . .	5, 12	Tender, tendering, tendered . . . . .	7
Sweat, sweating, sweated . . . . .	5	Tent, tenting, tented . . . . .	4
Sweep, sweeping, swept . . . . .	5	Tenter, tentering, tentered . . . . .	7
Sweeten, sweetening, sweetened . . . . .	7	Term, terming, termed . . . . .	4
Swell, swelling, swollen; past, <i>swelled</i> . . . . .	2, 12	Terrify, terrifying, terrified . . . . .	9
Swelter, sweltering, sweltered . . . . .	7	Test, testing, tested . . . . .	4
Swig, swigging, swigged . . . . .	3	Testify, testifying, testified . . . . .	9
Swim, swimming, swum; past, <i>swam</i> . . . . .	3, 12	Thank, thanking, thanked . . . . .	4
Swing, swinging, swung . . . . .	4, 12	Thatch, thatching, thatched . . . . .	4
Switch, switching, switched . . . . .	4	Thicken, thickening, thick- ened . . . . .	7
Swoon, swooning, swooned . . . . .	5	*Thieve, thieving, thieved . . . . .	1
Swoop, swooping, swooped . . . . .	5	Thin, thinning, thinned . . . . .	3
Swop, swopping, swopped . . . . .	3	Think, thinking, thought . . . . .	4, 12
Tabby, tabbying, tabbied . . . . .	9	Thirst, thirsting, thirsted . . . . .	4
Tabour, tabouring, taboured . . . . .	7	Thrash, thrashing, thrashed . . . . .	4
Tack, tacking, tacked . . . . .	4	Thread, threading, threaded . . . . .	5
Taint, tainting, tainted . . . . .	4	Threaten, threatening, threat- ened . . . . .	7
*Take, taking, taken; past, <i>took</i> . . . . .	1, 12	Thrill, thrilling, thrilled . . . . .	2
Talk, talking, talked . . . . .	4	*Thrive, thriving, thriven; past, <i>throve</i> . . . . .	1, 12
Tally, tallying, tallied . . . . .	9	Throb, throbbing, throbbed . . . . .	3
Tambour, tambouring, tam- boured . . . . .	7	Throng, thronging, thronged . . . . .	4
Tamper, tampering, tampered . . . . .	7	Throw, throwing, thrown; past, <i>threw</i> . . . . .	2, 12
Tan, tanning, tanned . . . . .	3	Thrum, thrumming, thrummed . . . . .	3
Tap, tapping, tapped . . . . .	3	Thrust, thrusting, thrust . . . . .	4, 12
Taper, tapering, tapered . . . . .	7	Thumb, thumbing, thumbed . . . . .	4
Tar, tarring, tarred . . . . .	3	Thump, thumping, thumped . . . . .	4
Tarry, tarrying, tarried . . . . .	9	Thunder, thundering, thun- dered . . . . .	7
Task, tasking, tasked . . . . .	4	Thwack, thwacking, thwacked . . . . .	4
Tatter, tattering, tattered . . . . .	7	Thwart, thwarting, thwarted . . . . .	4
Taunt, taunting, taunted . . . . .	4	Tick, ticking, ticked . . . . .	4
Tax, taxing, taxed . . . . .	2	Ticket, ticketing, ticketed . . . . .	7
Teach, teaching, taught . . . . .	4	Tie, tying, tied . . . . .	11
Team, teaming, teamed . . . . .	5	Tighten, tightening, tightened . . . . .	7
Tear, tearing, torn; past, <i>tore</i> . . . . .	5	Till, tilling, tilled . . . . .	2
Ted, tedding, tedded . . . . .	3	Tilt, tilting, tilted . . . . .	4
Tedder, teddering, teddered . . . . .	7	Timber, timbering, timbered . . . . .	7
Teem, teeming, teemed . . . . .	5	Tin, tinning, tinned . . . . .	3
Telegraph, telegraphing, tele- graphed . . . . .	4	Tink, tinkering, tinked . . . . .	4
		Tinsel, tinselling, tinselled . . . . .	8
		Tint, tinting, tinted . . . . .	4

Tip, tipping, tipped . . .	3	Treat, treating, treated . . .	5
Titter, tittering, tittered . . .	7	Trench, trenching, trenched . . .	4
Toast, toasting, toasted . . .	4	Trend, trending, trended . . .	4
Toil, toiling, toiled . . .	5	Trepan, trepanning, trepanned . . .	6
Token, tokening, tokened . . .	7	Trick, tricking, tricked . . .	4
Toll, tolling, tolled . . .	2	Trig, trigging, trigged . . .	3
Toot, tooting, tooted . . .	5	Trim, trimming, trimmed . . .	3
Top, topping, topped . . .	3	Trip, tripping, tripped . . .	3
Torment, tormenting, tormented . . .	4	Triumph, triumphing, triumphed . . .	4
Torrefy, torrefying, torrefied . . .	9	Troil, troiling, troiled . . .	5
Toss, tossing, tossed . . .	2	Troop, trooping, trooped . . .	5
Totter, tottering, tottered . . .	7	Trot, trotting, trotted . . .	3
Touch, touching, touched . . .	4	Trow, throwing, trowed . . .	2
Toughen, toughening, toughened . . .	7	Truck, trucking, trucked . . .	4
Tow, towing, towed . . .	2	Trump, trumping, trumped . . .	4
Tower, towering, towered . . .	7	Trumpet, trumpeting, trumpeted . . .	7
Toy, toying, toyed . . .	11	Truncheon, truncheoning, truncheoned . . .	7
Track, tracking, tracked . . .	4	Truss, trussing, trussed . . .	2
Traffic, trafficking, trafficked . . .	8	Trust, trusting, trusted . . .	4
Trail, trailing, trailed . . .	5	Try, trying, tried . . .	9
Train, training, trained . . .	5	Tuft, tufting, tufted . . .	4
Trammel, tramelling, trammelled . . .	8	Tug, tugging, tugged . . .	3
Tramp, tramping, tramped . . .	4	Tumefy, tumefying, tumefied . . .	9
Transact, transacting, transacted . . .	4	Tump, tumping, tumped . . .	4
Transcend, transcending, transcended . . .	4	Tun, tunning, tunned . . .	3
Transfer, transferring, transferred . . .	6	Tunnel, tunnelling, tunnelled . . .	8
Transform, transforming, transformed . . .	4	Turf, turfing, turfed . . .	4
Transgress, transgressing, transgressed . . .	2	Turmoil, turmoiling, turmoiled . . .	5
Transmit, transmitting, transmitted . . .	6	Turn, turning, turned . . .	4
Transplant, transplanting, transplanted . . .	4	Tutor, tutoring, tutored . . .	7
Transport, transporting, transported . . .	4	Twang, twanging, twanged . . .	4
Trap, trapping, trapped . . .	3	Tweak, tweaking, tweaked . . .	5
Trapan, trapanning, trappanned . . .	6	Twill, twilling, twilled . . .	2
Trash, trashing, trashed . . .	4	Twirl, twirling, twirled . . .	4
Travail, travailing, travailed . . .	5	Twist, twisting, twisted . . .	4
Travel, travelling, travelled . . .	8	Twit, twitting, twitted . . .	3
Tread, treading, trodden or trod ; past, trod . . .	5, 12	Twitter, twittering, twittered . . .	7
		Typify, typifying, typified . . .	9
		Unbar, unbarring, unbarred . . .	6
		Unbend, unbending, unbent . . .	4
		Unbolt, unbolting, unbolted . . .	4
		Unbosom, unbosoming, unbosomed . . .	7
		Unbow, unbowing, unbowed . . .	2
		Unburden, unburdening, unburdened . . .	7
		Unbutton, unbuttoning, unbuttoned . . .	7

Unchain, unchaining, un- chained . . . . .	5	Unknit, unknitting, unknitted	6
Unclasp, unclasping, unclasped	4	Unload, unloading, unloaded	5
Unclog, unclogging, unclogged	6	Unlock, unlocking, unlocked .	4
Uncloud, unclouding, un- clouded . . . . .	5	Unman, unmannings, un- manned . . . . .	6
Uncoil, uncoiling, uncoiled .	5	Unmarry, unmarrying, un- married . . . . .	9
Uncover, uncovering, un- covered . . . . .	7	Unmask, unmasking, un- masked . . . . .	4
Uncrown, uncrowning, un- crowned . . . . .	5	Unmoor, unmooring, unmoored	5
Uncurl, uncurling, uncurled .	4	Unpack, unpacking, unpacked	4
Undeck, undecking, undecked	4	Unpin, unpinning, unpinned .	6
Underbid, underbidding, un- derbidden ; past <i>underbid</i> , or <i>underbade</i> . . . . .	6, 12	Unpried, unpriest, unpriest, un- priested . . . . .	4
Underdo, underdoing, under- done ; past, <i>underdid</i> . . . .	2	Unprop, unpropping, un- propped . . . . .	6
Undergo, undergoing, under- gone ; past, <i>underwent</i> . . .	2, 12	Unqualify, unqualifying, un- qualified . . . . .	9
Underlay, underlaying, under- laid . . . . .	10	Unravel, unravelling, un- ravelled . . . . .	8
Underlet, underletting, under- let . . . . .	6, 12	Unrig, unrigging, unrigged .	6
Underpin, underpinning, un- derpinned . . . . .	6	Unrivet, unriveting, unriveted	7
Underrun, underrunning, un- derrun . . . . .	6	Unroll, unrolling, unrolled .	2
Undersign, undersigning, un- dersigned . . . . .	4	Unroof, unroofing, unroofed .	5
Understand, understanding, un- derstood . . . . .	4, 12	Unroot, unrooting, unrooted .	5
Underwork, underworking, un- derworked . . . . .	4	Unsay, unsaying, unsaid . . .	10
Undo, undoing, undone ; past, <i>undid</i> . . . . .	2, 12	Unship, unshipping, unshipped	6
Undress, undressing, undressed	2	Unseal, unsealing, unsealed .	5
Unfasten, unfastening, un- fastened . . . . .	7	Unseam, unseaming, unseamed	5
Unfetter, unfettering, un- fettered . . . . .	7	Unseat, unseating, unseated .	5
Unfit, unfitting, unfitted .	6	Unstop, unstopping, unstopped	6
Unfold, unfolding, unfolded .	4	Unstring, unstringing, un- strung . . . . .	4
Ungird, ungirding, ungirded .	4	Unteach, unteaching, untaught	4
Unhand, unhanding, unhanded	4	Untent, untenting, untented .	4
Unhook, unhooking, unhooked	5	Unthread, unthreading, un- threaded . . . . .	5
Unhoop, unhooping, unhooped	5	Untie, untying, untied . . . .	11
Unjoint, unjointing, unjointed	4	Untomb, untombing, untomb- ed . . . . .	4
Unkennel, unkenelling, un- kennelled . . . . .	8	Untread, untreading, un- trodden ; past, <i>untrod</i> . . .	5, 12
		Untwist, untwisting, untwisted	4
		Unveil, unveiling, unveiled .	5
		Unwarp, unwarping, unwarped	4
		Unweary, unwearying, un- wearied . . . . .	9
		Unwind, unwinding, unwound	4
		Unwrap, unwrapping, un- wrapped . . . . .	6

Upbear, upbearing, upborne ; past, <i>upbore</i> . . . . .	5, 12	Vouch, vouching, vouched . . . . .	4
Upbraid, upbraiding, upbraided . . . . .	5	Vow, vowing, vowed . . . . .	2
Uphold, upholding, upholden, or upheld ; past, <i>upheld</i> . . . . .	4, 12	Wafer, wafering, wafered . . . . .	7
Uplift, uplifting, uplifted . . . . .	4	Waft, wafting, wafted . . . . .	4
Uprear, uprearing, upreared . . . . .	5	Wag, wagging, wagged . . . . .	3
Uproot, uprooting, uprooted . . . . .	5	Wager, wagering, wagered . . . . .	7
Upset, upsetting, upset . . . . .	6	Wagon, wagoning, wagoned . . . . .	7
Upstand, upstanding, upstood . . . . .	4	Wail, wailing, wailed . . . . .	5
Upstart, upstarting, upstarted . . . . .	4	Wainscot, wainscoting, wains- coted . . . . .	7
Upturn, upturning, upturned . . . . .	4	Wait, waiting, waited . . . . .	5
Urn, urning, urned . . . . .	4	*Wake, waking, woke . . . . .	1, 12
Usher, ushering, ushered . . . . .	7	Waken, wakening, wakened . . . . .	7
Usurp, usurping, usurped . . . . .	4	Walk, walking, walked . . . . .	4
Utter, uttering, uttered . . . . .	7	Wall, walling, walled . . . . .	2
Vail, vailing, veiled . . . . .	5	Wallow, wallowing, wallowed . . . . .	2
Vamp, vamping, vamped . . . . .	4	Wander, wandering, wan- dered . . . . .	7
Vanish, vanishing, vanished . . . . .	4	Want, wanting, wanted . . . . .	4
Vanquish, vanquishing, van- quished . . . . .	4	Wanton, wantoning, wan- toned . . . . .	7
Vapour, vapouring, vapoured . . . . .	7	War, warring, warred . . . . .	3
Vary, varying, varied . . . . .	9	Ward, warding, warded . . . . .	4
Vassal, vassalling, vassalled . . . . .	8	Warm, warming, warmed . . . . .	4
Vault, vaulting, vaulted . . . . .	4	Warn, warning, warned . . . . .	4
Vaunt, vaunting, vaunted . . . . .	4	Warp, warping, warped . . . . .	4
Veer, veering, veered . . . . .	5	Warrant, warranting, war- ranted . . . . .	4
Veil, veiling, veiled . . . . .	5	Wash, washing, washed . . . . .	4
Vend, vending, vended . . . . .	4	Watch, watching, watched . . . . .	4
Veneer, veneering, veneered . . . . .	5	Water, watering, watered . . . . .	7
Vent, venting, vented . . . . .	4	Waver, wavering, wavered . . . . .	7
Verify, verifying, verified . . . . .	9	Wax, waxing, waxed or waxen ; past, <i>waxed</i> . . . . .	2
Vermilion, vermilioning, ver- milioned . . . . .	7	Waylay, waylaying, waylaid . . . . .	10
Versify, versifying, versified . . . . .	9	Weaken, weakening, weak- ened . . . . .	7
Vest, vesting, vested . . . . .	4	Wean, weaning, weaned . . . . .	5
Vex, vexing, vexed . . . . .	2	Wear, wearing, worn ; past <i>wore</i> . . . . .	5, 12
Vial, vialling, vialled . . . . .	8	Weary, wearying, wearied . . . . .	9
Victual, victualling, victualled . . . . .	8	Weather, weathering, weath- ered . . . . .	7
Vie, vying, vied . . . . .	11	*Weave, weaving, woven ; past, <i>wove</i> . . . . .	1, 12
View, viewing, viewed . . . . .	2	Wed, wedding, wedded . . . . .	3
Vilify, vilifying, vilified . . . . .	9	Weed, weeding, weeded . . . . .	5
Visit, visiting, visited . . . . .	7	Ween, weening, weened . . . . .	5
Vitrify, vitrifying, vitrified . . . . .	9	Weep, weeping, wept . . . . .	5
Vivify, vivifying, vivified . . . . .	9	Weigh, weighing, weighed . . . . .	4
Void, voiding, voided . . . . .	5		
Volley, volleying, volleyed . . . . .	10		
Volunteer, volunteering, vol- unteered . . . . .	5		
Vomit, vomiting, vomited . . . . .	7		



Weld, welding, welded . . . . .	4	Wither, withering, withered . . . . .	7
Well, welling, welled . . . . .	2	Withhold, withholding, withheld . . . . .	4, 12
Welt, welting, welted . . . . .	4	Withstand, withstanding, withstood . . . . .	4, 12
Welter, weltering, weltered . . . . .	7	Witness, witnessing, witnessed . . . . .	2
Wend, wending, wended . . . . .	4	Wonder, wondering, wondered . . . . .	7
Wet, wetting, wetted . . . . .	3	Woo, wooing, wooed . . . . .	2
Whack, whacking, whacked . . . . .	4	Word, wording, worded . . . . .	4
Wheel, wheeling, wheeled . . . . .	5	Work, working, worked . . . . .	4
Whelm, whelming, whelmed . . . . .	4	Worm, worming, wormed . . . . .	7
Whelp, whelping, whelped . . . . .	4	Worry, worrying, worried . . . . .	4
Whet, whetting, whetted . . . . .	3	Worsen, worsening, worsened . . . . .	9
Whimper, whimpering, whimpered . . . . .	7	Worship, worshipping, worshipped . . . . .	6
Whinny, whinnying, whinnied . . . . .	9	Worst, worsting, worsted . . . . .	4
Whip, whipping, whipped . . . . .	3	Wound, wounding, wounded . . . . .	4
Whir, whirring, whirred . . . . .	3	Wrap, wrapping, wrapped . . . . .	3
Whirl, whirling, whirled . . . . .	4	Wreak, wreaking, wreaked . . . . .	5
Whisk, whisking, whisked . . . . .	4	Wreck, wrecking, wrecked . . . . .	4
Whisper, whispering, whispered . . . . .	7	Wrench, wrenching, wrenched . . . . .	4
Whiten, whitening, whitened . . . . .	7	Wrest, wresting, wrested . . . . .	4
Whiz, whizzing, whizzed . . . . .	3	*Write, writing, written; past, wrote . . . . .	1, 12
Whoop, whooping, whooped . . . . .	5	Wring, wringing, wrung . . . . .	4, 12
Whur, whurring, whurred . . . . .	3	Wrong, wronging, wronged . . . . .	4
Widen, widening, widened . . . . .	7	Yard, yarding, yarded . . . . .	4
Wield, wielding, wielded . . . . .	4	Yaw, yawing, yawed . . . . .	2
Wild, wilding, wildered . . . . .	7	Yawl, yawling, yawled . . . . .	5
Will, willing, willed . . . . .	2	Yawn, yawning, yawned . . . . .	5
Wilt, wilting, wilted . . . . .	4	Yean, yeanning, yeanned . . . . .	5
Win, winning, won . . . . .	3, 12	Yearn, yearning, yearned . . . . .	4
Wind, winding, wound . . . . .	4, 12	Yell, yelling, yelled . . . . .	2
Wing, winging, winged . . . . .	4	Yelp, yelping, yelped . . . . .	4
Wink, winking, winked . . . . .	4	Yield, yielding, yielded . . . . .	4
Winnow, winnowing, winnowed . . . . .	2	Zany, zanying, zanyed . . . . .	9
Winter, wintering, wintered . . . . .	7	Zest, zesting, zested . . . . .	4
Wish, wishing, wished . . . . .	4	Zigzag, zigzagging, zigzagged . . . . .	6
Withdraw, withdrawing, withdrawn . . . . .	2		

## RULES REFERRING TO THE FORMATION OF THE PARTICIPLES OF VERBS.

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### I.

Verbs which terminate in *e* take *d* alone when forming the past tense, and omit the *e* when adding *ing* for the present participle; as: *hope, hoped, hoping.*

*Dye, eye, hoe*, keep the *e*; as: *dyeing, eyeing, hoeing.*

And see Rule II.

[The rule for the spelling of verbs in *ieve* and *eive* may be usefully placed here: when *c* precedes the troublesome vowels, spell them *ei*; if not, *ie*.

Examples: *conceive, deceive, perceive, receive.* But *achieve; believe, relieve; grieve, reprieve, retrieve; thieve.*

Also note verbs in *ceed* and *cede*. *Exceed, proceed, succeed*; but *accede, concede, precede, recede.*]

### II.

Verbs ending with *a, ee, o, x, ow, aw, ew*, or with a double letter, always retain the same when *ed* or *ing* is added; as: *huzza, huzzaed, huzzaing; free, freed, freeing; flow, flowed, flowing; vex, vexed, vexing.*

### III.

Monosyllables which terminate with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, require the doubling of the consonant when *ed* or *ing* is added; as: *pen, penned, penning.*

Sometimes the *d* is changed into *t*; as: *dipt* (for *dipped*).

IV.

Verbs ending with two consonants do not double the last when adding *ed* or *ing* ; as : *print, printed, printing*.

V.

Verbs which terminate in a single consonant preceded by two vowels (making in pronunciation a single vowel, usually long) or a diphthong, do not double that consonant when *ed* or *ing* is added ; as : *clean, cleaned, cleaning*.

Sometimes the *d* is changed into *t* ; as : *kneel (for kneeled)*.

VI.

In verbs of more than one syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel (or vowel sound), the doubling of the consonant is always required on adding *ed* or *ing*, when the accent is on the last syllable ; as : *confer, conferred, conferring*.

Except *chagrin, chagrined, chagrining ; invalid, invalided, invaliding*.

VII.

In verbs not accented on the last syllable, the doubling of the final consonant does not take place when *ed* or *ing* is added ; as *profit, profited, profiting*.

VIII.

But verbs ending in *l* preceded by a single vowel (or vowel sound), generally double this consonant, even when the accent is not on the last syllable ; as : *travel, travelled, travelling ; impel, impelled, impelling*.

*Parallel* more commonly takes single *l* : *paralleled, paralleling*.

Verbs ending in *c* (for older *ck*) take *ck* before the endings ; as : *traffic, trafficked, trafficking*.

Also two in *s* : *bias, biassed, biassing ; nonplus, nonplussed, nonplussing*. But *bias* often keeps single *s*.

And some others ; as : *periwig, periwigged, periwigging*.

## IX.

Verbs which end in *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* on adding *ed*, as *try*, *tried* ; but when *ing* is added, the *y* is retained, as : *try*, *trying*. These verbs also, on taking *es* or *eth* in the third person singular, or *est* in the second person singular, of the present tense, change the *y* into *i* ; as : *try*, *tries*, *trieth* ; *fly*, *flies*, *flieth*.

## X.

Verbs ending in *y* preceded by another vowel, do not change the *y* into *i* when *ed* or *ing* is added ; as : *pray*, *prayed*, *praying*.

Except that *lay*, *pay*, *say*, make their past tense, *laid*, *paid*, *said*.

## XI.

Verbs ending in *ie* change this termination into *y* when *ing* is added ; as : *lie*, *lying*.

But *hie* makes *hieing*.

## XII.

In many cases the long vowel of the present is shortened or otherwise modified in the past tense and past participle ; and the ending of the past participle in *en* is still used in many verbs. The *d* of the present is sometimes changed to *t* in the past tense and the past participle.

There are other occasional minor changes ; and in a few instances no apparent change at all. No particular rules can be laid down for these cases ; they must be learnt one by one.

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## NOUNS WITH A DOUBLE FORM FOR THE PLURAL.

brother	brothers, sons of the same parents	penny	pennies, distributively
	brethren, associates	pence	pence, collectively
fish	fish, denoting species	die	dies, for coining
	fishes, denoting number	dice	dice, for play
genius	geniuses, gifted persons	cloth	cloths, kinds or quantities of cloth
	genii, ærial spirits		clothes, garments
index	indexes, tables of reference	cow	cows (the common ending in s)
	indices, relating to alge- braic quantities	kine	kine (ky-en, the old ending in -en)
pea	peas, distributively		
	pease, collectively		

Some few nouns are the same in both numbers; as: *deer, grouse, sheep, species, swine.*

There are some nouns restricted to the plural form; as: *alms, annals, archives, ashes, bellows, billiards, clothes, drawers, dregs, goods, hustings, lees, news, oats, odds, riches, scissors, shears, thanks, tidings, tongs, trousers, victuals, vitals, wages, &c.* *Alms* and *riches* are, historically, singular forms assimilated to the plural ending.

Collective nouns, as *people, parliament, &c.*, though plural in signification, take a singular verb, when the individuals indicated are spoken of as a body and not as individuals.

Some words that are apparently plural take a singular verb, the meaning implied by them being singular; as: "*The news is true*"; "*The means is or are sufficient*" (according as one or more means are intended).

## ADJECTIVAL AND ADVERBIAL TERMINATIONS.

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No precise and universal rules can be laid down to indicate the changes that take place in words when they receive endings in order to convert them into Adjectives and Adverbs. But some broad hints in special classes of cases may be of some service.

### ADJECTIVES.

1. Drop final silent *e* before an adjectival ending that begins with a vowel: as, adjectiv-*al*, cur-*able*, us-*able*, lov-*able*, Rom-*ish*, whit-*ish*, blu-*ish*, ros-*y*, wir-*y*.

*Exceptions.*—When *c* or *g* precedes the *e*, keep the *e* before *able* and *ous*: as, peace-*able*, charge-*able*, courage-*ous*, advantage-*ous*, umbrage-*ous*.

When *l*, *m*, *s*, or *v* precedes the silent *e*, the *e* is frequently retained: as, sale-*able*, blame-*able*, excise-*able*, move-*able*. Also, flue-*y*, glue-*y*, game-*y*, swipe-*y*, wine-*y*, &c. (as well as, glu-*y*, gam-*y*, win-*y*, and the like).

Of course *ee* remains; as: agree-*able*, see-*able*.

2. When final *y* is preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i*; as: happy, happi-*er*, happi-*est*, fanci-*ful*, beauti-*ful*, bodi-*less*, pli-*able*.

*Except* before *ish* and *ing*; as: baby-*ish*, cry-*ing* (really a participle).

3. Wilful, skilful, are more common than willful, skillful. So skillless, final *l* being dropt before the ending.

4. Words of a single syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel (usually short), have the single consonant doubled before taking *en*, *er*, *est*, *y*, *ish*, *able*, &c.; as: wooll-*en*, (the *oo* is pronounced as a short vowel), madd-*er*, madd-*est*, bigg-*er*, bigg-*est*, mudd-*y*, skinn-*y*, starr-*y*, badd-*ish*, bigg-*ish*, clubb-*able*.

But words of two syllables, or with two final consonants, or with a long vowel (or diphthong) preceding, take the ending without change; as: ricket-*y*, flower-*y*, water-*y*, milk-*y*, cloud-*y*, oil-*y*, seed-*y*, eat-*able*.

### ADVERBS.

1. Adjectives are turned into Adverbs by simply adding *ly*; as: brave-*ly*, strong-*ly*, courageous-*ly*.

2. But when the adjective ends in *y* preceded by a consonant the *y* becomes *i*; as: *steadily*, *wearily*, *angrily*.

*Except* in the case of monosyllables, which often retain the *y*; as: *dryly* (as well as *drily*), *slyly*, *shyly*.

3. *Daily* from *day*, *gaily* as well as *gayly*.

4. When an adjective of more than one syllable ends in *le*, the *le* is usually dropped before *ly*; as: *gentle*, *gently*, *probably*, *nobly*.

5. Sometimes a final *e* is dropt; as: *true*, *truly*; *due*, *duely*; *wholly*.

6. *Full* makes *fully*, dropping an *l*. Adjectives formed by the ending *ful* drop the final *l*; so that adverbs are formed from them regularly,—*carefully*, *skilfully*.

## MISPRONOUNCED WORDS.

The following is a list of words frequently mispronounced, or wrongly accented. When a word has more than one correct form of pronunciation or accentuation, the preferable form is given either alone, or first.

The long vowels when accented are marked with a horizontal line over them—*ā* (as in *lake*), *ē* (complete), *ī*, *ō*, *ū* (=yū).

When unaccented, they are marked with a crescent —*ă* (railwăy), *ĕ* (select), *ĭ*, *ŏ*, *ŭ*.

*ä* represents the *a* in *fäther*, *ärtist*, *ärtistic*.

*aw* or *au* represents the sound of *a* in *all*, *alter*.

The short vowels are unmarked.

The French nasal sound of *n* is indicated by *ñ*.

Abdomen—ab-dō'men  
Abergavenny—Ab-er-gen'ny  
Abydos—ab-ī'dos  
Acacia—a-kā'shē-a  
Academician — ak-ad-dě-mish'  
yan  
Accompanist—ak-kum'pa-nist  
Acephalous—a-sef'a-lus  
Actæon—ak-tē'ōn  
Acumen—a-kū'men  
Admirable—ad'mir-a-bl  
Adult—a-dult'  
Advantageous—ad-van-tā'jus  
Adverse—ad'verse

Advertise—ad'ver-tiz  
Advertisement—ad-ver'tiz-ment  
Æneas—ē-nē'as  
Æsthetic—ēs-thet'ic  
Aerated—ā'er-ă-ted  
Aerial—ă-ēr'i-al  
Aeriform—ā'er-i-form  
Aeronaut—ā'er-ŏ-naut  
Agio—ā'ji-ŏ  
Ahitophel—a-hit'o-fel  
Aisle—īle  
Ait—āte  
Albumen—al-bū'men  
Aldebaran—al-deb'ār-an

- Allopathy—al-lop'a-thi  
 Almond—ä'mund  
 Almoner—al'mon-er  
 Almonry—al'mon-ry  
 Alms—ämz  
 Alsace—al-sass'  
 Alumen—al'ü-men  
 Alveolus—al-vē'ö-lus  
 Amenable—a-mē'na-bl  
 Amphitrite—am-fi-tri'tē  
 Anachronism—an-ak'ron-ism  
 Anemone—an-em'o-ne  
 Aneurism—an'ü-rism  
 Ant—ant  
 Antarctic—ant-ärk'tik  
 Antepenult—an-te-pen-ult'  
 Anthracite—an'thra-sīt  
 Antipodean—an-tip'o-dē'an  
 Apex—ä'pex  
 Aphorism—af'o-rism  
 Apiary—ä'pi-ar-e  
 Appoggiatura—ap-poj'a-too'ra  
 Apropos—ap'ro-po  
 Aqua—ak'wa, or ä'-qua  
 Arabi—a-rä'bē  
 Arabic—ar'a-bik  
 Arbitrary—är'bi-tra-ry  
 Archangel—ärk-än'jel  
 Archiepiscopal — ärk-i-e-pis'ko-  
 pal  
 Archipelago—ärk-i-pel'a-gō  
 Architect—är'ki-tect  
 Archives—är'kīvz  
 Arctic—ärk'-tic  
 Areolar—a-rē'ö-lar  
 Arid—ar'id  
 Aristides—ar-is-ti'dēz  
 Arundel—ar'un-del  
 Asarum—as'a-rum  
 Asbestos—as-bes'tos  
 Asmodeus—as-mō-dē'us  
 Aspirant—a-spir'ant  
 Attacked—at-tack't  
 Attorney—a-tur'ni  
 Autopsy—aw'top-si  
 Aviary—ä'vi-ar-i  
 Bade—bad  
 Basil—baz'il  
 Beatrice—bē'at-ris  
 Beelzebub—bē-el'zē-bub  
 Belial—bē'li-al  
 Bellerophon—bel-ler'o-fōn  
 Bellows—bel'lōz  
 Berkeley street—bärk-lä street  
 Betroth—bē-trōth'  
 Bismuth—biz'muth  
 Bitumen—bit'ü-men  
 Bizarre—bi-zär'  
 Blouse—blowz  
 Bon Marché—boñ märshä  
 Botanical—bö-tan'i-cal  
 Bouquet—boo-kä  
 Bourgeois—bourzh-waw  
 Brigand—brig'and  
 Bronchial—bron'ki-al  
 Brougham—broom  
 Cabal—ca-bal'  
 Cachinnation—kak-in-nä'shon  
 Cæsura—sēz-ü'ra  
 Cairo—ki'ro  
 Calais—kal'lä  
 Calisthenics—kal-is-then'iks  
 Calliope—kal-li'ö-pē  
 Caloric—ca-lor'ic  
 Camelopard—kam'el-o-pärd  
 Camembert—kam-em-bare  
 Cantata—can-tä'ta  
 Cantatrice—kan-ta-tri'chä  
 Caoutchouc—koo'chook  
 Caries—kä'ri-ēz  
 Casualty—kazh'ü-al-ti  
 Catch—catch  
 Cayenne—kä-en', or kī-cn'  
 Celery—sel'er-i  
 Cerebral—ser'e-bral  
 Cerebrum—ser'e-brum  
 Cerumen—sē-roo'men  
 Chaise—shāz  
 Chalcedony—kal-sed'ö-ni  
 Chalice—chal'is  
 Chalybeate—kal-ib'ē-ät  
 Chamois—sham-waw  
 Champagne—sham-pän'  
 Chaperon—shap-ron, or shap'er-  
 on  
 Charade—sha-räd, or sha-räd'  
 Charon—kä'ron  
 Chastisement—chas'tiz-ment  
 Chiaro - Oscuro — kē-är'ö-os-  
 coo'rō



Chicane—she-kān'  
 Chimera—kī-mē'ra/  
 Chirography—kī-rog'ra-fi  
 Chiropodist—kī-rop'od-ist  
 Chivalric—shiv'al-rik  
 Chivalrous—shiv'al-rus  
 Chlorine—klō'rīn  
 Cholera—kol'er  
 Chorography—kō-rog'ra-fi  
 Cicatrices—sik-a-trī'sēz  
 Cicatrix—sī-kā'trix  
 Cicerone—chē-chā-rō'nā  
 Cinque—singk  
 Circe—sir'sē  
 Citrate—sit'rāt  
 Clough—kluf'  
 Cogitate—coj'it-āt  
 Cognomen—kog-nō'men  
 Combatant — kom'bat-ant, or  
 kum'bat-ant  
 Combateness — kom'bat-iv-  
 ness, or kum'bat-iv-ness  
 Comparable—kom'pa-ra-bl  
 Comptroller—kon-trō'ler  
 Comrade—kom'rād  
 Conduit—kon'dit  
 Congeries—kon-jē'ri-ēz  
 Contiguous—kon-tig'ū-us  
 Contour—kon-toor'  
 Contrary—kon'tra-ri  
 Contribute—kon-trib'yūt  
 Contumely—kon'tū-mel-i  
 Conversant—kon'ver-sant  
 Conversazione — kon'ver-sāt-zē-  
 ō'nā  
 Corps—kōr'  
 Coriolanus—kor-ī-ō-lā'nus  
 Courier—koo'-ri-er  
 Covetous—kūv'e-tus  
 Cranium—krā'ni-um  
 Crichton—krī'tn  
 Crochet—krō'shā  
 Cuirass—kwē'ras  
 Cuisine—kwē-zēn'  
 Culinary—kū'li-na-ri  
 Cyclopean—sī-klō-pē'an  
 Dahlia—dā'-li-a  
 Débris—dā'brē  
 Decade—dek'ād  
 Defalcation—dē-fal-kā'shon

Deficit—def'i-sit  
 Demonstrative—dē-mon'strā-tiv  
 Dépôt—dē'pō  
 Derby-Day—dār'-bi-dā  
 Deshabille—desh-a-beel  
 Diphthong—dif'thong  
 Disputable—dis'pū-ta-bl  
 Disputant—dis'pū-tant  
 Distich—dis'tik  
 Diverse—dī'vers  
 Docile—dō'sil  
 Dolour—dō'lor  
 Dolorous—dol'or-us  
 Drama—drā'ma  
 Dramatis Personæ—dram'a-tis  
 per-sō'nē  
 Drought—drowt  
 Ducat—duk'at  
 Ductile—duk'til  
 Dulcamara—dul-ka-mā'ra  
 Dysentery—dis'en-ter-i  
 Dyspnoea—disp-nē'a  
 Ecce Homo—ek'se hō'mō  
 Eider—ī'der  
 Elysian—ē-liz'i-an  
 Embryo—em'bri-ō  
 Employé—awñ-plwaw-yā  
 Employée—em-ploi'ē  
 Encore—awñ-kōr'  
 Eneid—ē'-nē-id  
 Ennui—awñ-wē  
 Ensemble—awñ-sāñ-bl  
 Ephod—ef'od  
 Equable—ē'kwa-bl  
 Erebus—er'ē-bus  
 Espionage—es'pi-on-āj  
 Esquimaux—es'ki-mo  
 Esther—es'ter  
 Euripides—yū-rip'i-dēz  
 Eurydice—yū-rid'i-sē  
 Exaggeration—ex-aj'er-ā'-shon  
 Exquisite—eks'qui-zit  
 Extant—ex'tant  
 Extol—ex-tol'  
 Facet—fas'et  
 Facial—fā'shi-al  
 Falchion—fawl'shon  
 Falcon—fawkn  
 Fantasia—fan-tā'zō-a  
 Febrile—feb'ril

- February—feb'roo-ar-ı  
 Finale—fe-nā'lā  
 Finance—fi-nans'  
 Finances—fi-nan'sez  
 Finesse—fi-nes'  
 Fœtid or fetid—fē'tid  
 Forage—for'āj  
 Foramen—fō-rā'men  
 Forceps—for'seps  
 Forehead—fōr'hed, or for'ed  
 Fragile—fraj'il  
 Frivolity—fri-vol'i-ti  
 Frontier—front'ēr  
 Frontispiece—front'is-pēs  
 Fungi—fun'jī  
 Gallows—gal'lōz  
 Gaseous—gā'zē-us  
 Gauge—gāj  
 Genealogy—jē-nē-al'ō-ji  
 Generic—jē-ner'ik  
 Giaour—jowr  
 Gil Blas—zheel blā  
 Gladiator—glad'i-ūt-or  
 Glamour—glam'er  
 Glenoid—glē'noid  
 Goethe—gu(r)'ti  
 Gondola—gon'dō-la  
 Gourmand—goor'mānd  
 Gourmet—goor'met, or goor'mā  
 Government—guv'ern-ment  
 Granary—gran'a-ri  
 Grenade—gre-nād'  
 Guerdon—ger'don  
 Guild—gild  
 Guillotine—gil-o-tēn'  
 Guipure—gē-pūr'  
 Gyr Falcon—jer'fawkn  
 Habitue—a-bit-e(r)-ā  
 Halcyon—hal'si-on  
 Harangue—ha-rang'  
 Harass—har'as  
 Harem—hā'rem  
 Haunt—hānt  
 Haunted—hānt'ed  
 Hautboy—hō'boi  
 Hauteur—haw-ter (the e pro-  
 longed)  
 Hawaiian—ha-wī'yan  
 Hearth—hārth  
 Hearth-stone—hārth'-stone  
 Heather—heth'er  
 Hebe—hē'bē  
 Heinous—hā'nus  
 Helena—hel'e-na  
 Helleborus—hel'le-bō-rus  
 Herculean—her-kū'lē-an  
 Heroine—her'ō-in  
 Heroism—her'ō-ism  
 Homage—hom'āj  
 Homeopathy—hō-mē-op'a-thi  
 Homeopathist—hō-mē-op'a-thist  
 Horizon—ho-rī'zon  
 Hough—hok  
 Hydropathy—hī-drop'a-thi  
 Hydropathist—hī-drop'a-thist  
 Hygiene—hī-ji-ēn'  
 Iachimo—ē-ak'i-mō, or yak'i-mō  
 Iago—ē-ā'gō  
 Ichabod—ik'a-bod  
 Ichor—ī'kor  
 Idyl—ī'dil  
 Illustrate—il-lus'trate  
 Imbroglia—im-brōl'yō  
 Immobile—im-mob'il  
 Imperturbable—im-per-tur'ba-bl  
 Impetus—im'pe-tus  
 Im placable—im-plā'ka-bl  
 Impotent—im'pō-tent  
 Improvise—im-pro-viz'  
 Incisive—in-sī'siv  
 Incognito—in-kog'ni-tō  
 Indicative—in-dik'a-tiv  
 Indigenous—in-dij'in-us  
 Indissoluble—in-dis'so-lū-bl  
 Industry—in'dus-tri  
 Ingenious—in-jēn'yus  
 Ingenuous—in-jen'yū-us  
 Invalid (adj.)—in-val'id  
 Invalid (subst.)—in'val-ēd  
 Inveigle—in-vē'gl  
 Irascible—i-ras'i-bl  
 Irrate—i-rāt'  
 Iron—i'ern  
 Isolate—i'so-lāt  
 Jaundice—jān'dis  
 Jeddo (Japan)—yed'do  
 Jocund—jok'und  
 Jugular—jū'gū-lar  
 Kiosk—ki-osk'  
 Kraal—krawl

Lalla Rookh—lā'la rook  
 Lamentable—lam'ent-a-bl  
 Laudanum—lawd'a-num  
 Lausanne—law-zan'  
 Legendary—lej'end-a-ry  
 Leipzig—lip'tsik  
 Leisure—lē'zhoor, or lezh'ur  
 Lenient—lē'ni-ent  
 Lepra—lep'ra  
 Lethe—lē'thē  
 Lethean—lē-thē'an  
 Levee—lev'ē  
 Lichen—li'ken  
 Lien—li'-en  
 Lithographer—li-thog'raf-er  
 Lithography—li-thog'ra-phi  
 Machiavelian—mak-i-a-vēl'i-an  
 Macleod—mak-loud'  
 Magna Charta—mag'na kār'ta  
 Majolica—ma-jol'i-ca  
 Marigold—mar'i-göld  
 Matrix—mā'trix  
 Mattress—mat'tres  
 Mausoleum—maw-sō-lē'um  
 Medici—med'e-chē  
 Mediocre—mē'di-ō-ker  
 Mélange—mā-lañzh  
 Mesdames—mā-dām  
 Mezzo—met'zō  
 Mien—mēn  
 Miniature—min'i-a-tūr  
 Mischievous—mis'chē-vus  
 Modena (Italy)—mod'e-na  
 Molecule—mol'ē-kül  
 Monogram—mon'ō-gram  
 Monograph—mon'ō-graf  
 Monomania—mon-ō-mā'nia  
 Mountainous—mount'ān-us  
 Murrain—mur'ān  
 Mushroom—mush'room  
 Mythology—mith-ol'o-ji  
 Naiad—nā'yad  
 Naive—nä-ēv  
 Naiveté—nä-ēv-tā  
 Nantes—nawñt  
 Naomi—na-ō'mi  
 Nape—nāp  
 Nasal—nā'zal  
 Negligée—neg-li-zhā  
 Nemesis—nem'ē-sis

Neufchatel—ne(r)-shā-tel'  
 Niche—nitsh  
 Nomad—nom'ad  
 Nomenclature—nō'-men-clā-tūr  
 Nonillion—nō-nil'li-on  
 Nucleolus—nū-klē'ō-lus  
 Nymphaean—nim-fē'an  
 Obeisance—ō-bā'sans  
 Obese—ō-bēs'  
 Obesity—ō-bes'i-ti  
 Obligatory—ob'li-ga-to-ri  
 Often—of'n  
 Omega—ō'meg-a  
 Onerous—on'er-us  
 Onyx—on'ix  
 Opponent—op-pō'nent  
 Orchestra—or'kes-tra  
 Orthoepey—or'thō-e-pi  
 Orthoepist—or'thō-e-pist  
 Ovid—ō'vid  
 Papyrus—pa-pī'rus  
 Parent—pā'rent  
 Parisian—pa-riz'i-an  
 Patent (adj.)—pā'tent  
 Patent (noun)—pat'ent, or pa'tent  
 Patois—pat-waw  
 Patriot—pā'tri-ot  
 Patriotic—pa-tri-ot'ic  
 Patriotism—pā'tri-ot-ism  
 Patron—pā'tron  
 Pau (France)—pō  
 Pedal (adj.)—pē'dal  
 Pedal (noun)—pēd'al  
 Pegasus—peg'a-sus  
 Phaeton—fā'et-on  
 Pharmaceutist—fār-ma-sū'tist  
 Pharmacopœia—fār-ma-cō-pē'ya  
 Phœbe—fē'bē  
 Piano-forte—pi-ā'nō-for-tā  
 Piquant—pik'ant  
 Placable—plā'ka-bl  
 Placard—pla-kārd', or plak'ārd  
 Placid—plas'id  
 Plebeian—plē-bē'yan  
 Plebiscitum—pleb-is-cī'tum  
 Plenary—plē'na-ri  
 Podagra—pod'a-gra  
 Podophyllum—pod-o-fil'lum  
 Poetaster—pō'et-as'ter  
 Poniard—pon'yārd

- Posthumous—post'ũ-mus  
 Potable—pō'ta-bl  
 Prebendary—preb'end-ari  
 Precedence—prē-sē'dence  
 Precedent (adj.)—prē-sē'dent  
 Precedent (noun)—prēs'ē-dent  
 Precocious—prē-kō'shus  
 Preface—pref'ās  
 Presage (noun)—prē'sāj, pres'āj,  
     or pre-sāj'  
 Presage (verb)—prē-sāj'  
 Primeval—pri-mē'val  
 Process—pros'es  
 Produce (noun)—prod'ūs  
 Produce (verb)—prō-dūs'  
 Product—prod'uct  
 Progress (noun)—prog'res  
 Progress (verb)—prō-gres'  
 Pseudo—sū'dō  
 Psyche—sī-kē  
 Psychical—sī'kik-al  
 Ptolemaic—tol-ē-mā'ik  
 Puſſulent—pū'roo-lent  
 Pyrites—pī-rī'tēz  
 Qualm—kwawm  
 Quarantine—quor'an-tēn  
 Quay—kē  
 Quinine—kwin'in  
 Quoit—koyt  
 Quoth—kwōth  
 Rabies—rā'bi-ēz  
 Radish—rad'ish  
 Rapine—rap'in  
 Recherché—re-she'r'shā  
 Recluse—re-kloos'  
 Reconnoissance — re-kon'nois-  
     ans  
 Redolent—red'ō-lent  
 Rendezvous—ren'de-voo, or rāñ-  
     dā-voo'  
 Requiem—rek'wi-em  
 Résumé—rā'zū-mā  
 Retch—retsh  
 Réveillé—rā-vā'yā  
 Ribald—rib'ald  
 Rinse—rinss  
 Rochefort—rōsh'for  
 Roquefort (cheese)—rok'for  
 Roué—roo'ā  
 Route—root  
 Sacerdotal—sas-er-dō'tal  
 Sacrament—sak'ra-ment  
 Sacrifice—sak'ri-fīs  
 Sacristan—sak'rist-an  
 Sacristy (noun)—sak'rist-y  
 Sacrum—sā'krum  
 Saline—sa-līn'  
 Salve—sāv  
 Salver—sal'ver  
 Satyr—sat'ir  
 Scion—sī'on  
 Seine—sān  
 Semiramis—se-mir'a-mis  
 Senile—sē'nīl  
 Serapis—ser-ā'pis  
 Servile—ser'vīl  
 Shekel—shek'el  
 Shumac—shū'mak  
 Simultaneous—sim-ul-tā'nē-us  
 Sinapis—si-nā'pis  
 Sinecure—sī'nē-cūr  
 Slough—slou (rhyming with *now*)  
 Sobriquet—so-brē-kū  
 Splenetic—splen'e-tic  
 Soporific—so-por-if'ik  
 Stereoscope—ster'ē-ō-scōp  
 Stephanus—stef'an-us  
 Stereotype—ster'ē-ō-tīp  
 Strategic—stra-tej'ik  
 Strategical—stra-tej'i-cal  
 Strategist—strat'-ē-jist  
 Stratum—strā'tum  
 Strauss—strowss (like *mouse*)  
 Stupendous—stū-pen'dus  
 Suavity—swav'i-ty  
 Subject (noun)—sub'ject  
 Subject (verb)—sub-ject'  
 Subtle—sub'til, or sut'l  
 Suffice—suf-fīs'  
 Suite—sweet  
 Supposititious — sup-pos-i-tish'-  
     us  
 Surtout—sur-too'  
 Tapestry—tap'es-try  
 Tartaric—tār-tar'ic  
 Tassel—tas'sel  
 Telegraphist—tel'e-graph-ist  
 Telegraphy—te-leg'ra-fi  
 Terpsichore—terp-sik'ō-rē  
 Terpsichorean—terp-sik-ō-rē'an



Theatre—thē'a-ter  
 Threshold—thresh'ōld  
 Tic-douloureux—tik'doo-loo-ru  
 Tomato—tō-mā'tō  
 Toward—tō'erd  
 Trachea—tra-kē'a  
 Tragacanth—trag'a-kanth  
 Traverse—trav'ers  
 Tremendous—trē-men'dus  
 Tremor—trē'mor, or trem'or  
 Trismus—tris'mus  
 Trochee—trō'kē  
 Tryst—trīst  
 Tyrol—tir'ol  
 Umbrella—um-brel'la  
 Vagary—va-gā'ry  
 Vase—vāz, or vāz  
 Vehemence—vē'hē-mens  
 Vehement—vē'hē-ment  
 Vermicelli—ver-mi-chel'li

Vertebral—ver'te-bral  
 Veterinary—vet'er-in-a-ry  
 Violence—vī'ō-lens  
 Violent—vī'ō-lent  
 Violet—vī'ō-let  
 Violin—vī'ō-lin  
 Viscount—vī'kount  
 Visor—viz'or  
 Wassail—wos'sil  
 Wrestle—res'l  
 Wyoming—wī-ō'ming  
 Yeast—yēst  
 Yellow—yel'lō  
 Zabulon—za-bū'lon  
 Zanzibar—zān-zē-bār'  
 Zenith—zē'nith  
 Zoological—zō-o-loj'i-cal  
 Zoologist—zō-ol'o-jist  
 Zoology—zō-ol'o-jī  
 Zymotic—zī-mot'ic

## GREEK WORDS ADOPTED INTO ENGLISH.

A CONSIDERABLE number of words have come into English from Greek, either in their original form or with modifications imposed upon them in their passage through other languages. A few have also been formed on Greek models. Many of them are technical terms. The following are some of the more common examples:—

A'chor—a disease of the skin of the head  
 Ac'me—the highest point; the crisis  
 Ac'ne—a small hard pimple (on forehead)  
 Acrop'olis—a citadel  
 Æ'gis—shield; protection  
 Æ'on—an age; a long period of time  
 Al'pha and O'mega—the first and

the last (letters of the Greek alphabet); the beginning and the end  
 Amauro'sis—loss of sight, without visible defect in the eye (except immovable pupil)  
 Am'azon—a female warrior  
 Ambro'sia—the food of the gods (conferring immortality); anything pleasing to the taste or smell

- Ammo'nia—a pungent gas  
 Amphibæ'na—a kind of serpent  
 Analep'sis—convalescence  
 Anal'ysis—the separation of a thing into its component parts  
 Anath'ēma—a solemn curse; an accursed thing  
 Anem'onē—the wind-flower  
 Anthropoph'agi — man-eaters; cannibals  
 Antiph'rāsis—irony; the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning  
 Antis'trophē—the stanza of a chorus or of an ode succeeding the strophē  
 Antith'ēsis—opposition; contrast  
 Aphæ'rēsis—the removal of a letter or a syllable from the beginning of a word; amputation  
 Aphe'lion—the point of the orbit of a planet or comet most distant from the sun  
 Aph'thæ—small white ulcers in the mouth  
 Apnœ'a—loss of breath; breathlessness  
 Apoc'ōpē—the cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word  
 Apoc'rypha—lit. hidden or secret things; a name for certain books of the Old Testament not usually included in the received canon  
 Apod'ōsis—the principal clause of a conditional sentence, "If it rain, I shall stay at home"; "I shall stay at home" is the apodosis, containing the conditioned or resulting fact  
 Apol'lyon—lit. the Destroyer; Beelzebub  
 Apos'trophē—a figure of speech; also, a mark (') to indicate the omission of a letter, used especially in the possessive form of nouns (as John's)  
 Apothe'ōsis, or Apotheo'sis—deification; the placing of a distinguished person among the (heathen) deities  
 Arēop'agus—a famous court of justice held on Mars (Ares) Hill, at Athens  
 Aro'ma — fragrance; agreeable odour  
 Asbes'tos — an incombustible mineral with flax-like fibres  
 Asphyx'ia—apparent death, from interrupted respiration, especially as by drowning or hanging, or inhalation of unbreathable gases  
 As'ter—a plant with *star*-like arrangement of flowers  
 Asth'ma—a chest disease (difficult breathing, shortness of breath)  
 As'trolabe—an instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars  
 At'las—a giant who was fabled by the Greeks to have borne the earth on his shoulders, as a punishment for attempting to storm heaven; a collection of maps  
 Autom'āton—a self-acting machine  
 Basil'icon—an ointment, so called from its "royal" or "sovereign" qualities  
 Basil'icon Doron—"royal gift") a celebrated prose work by James VI. of Scotland  
 Ba'thos—a sinking; ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in speech or writing  
 Be'ma—a chancel; a bishop's throne  
 Biblioma'nia—book-madness; a rage for the possession of books, especially rare and curious ones  
 Bronchi'tis—inflammation of the *bronchiæ* or air-tubes leading from the windpipe to the lungs.

- Caryat'idēs—in architecture, female figures supporting entablatures
- Catas'trōphē—calamity; final (tragic) event
- Cha'os—vacant space; a confused or disordered mass
- Char'acter—mark or figure; manner of acting; personal qualities
- Cha'ron—the ferryman who conducted the dead in his boat across the river Styx
- Clem'ātis—"virgin's bower," a climbing plant
- Collo'dion—a solution of gun-cotton in ether
- Col'ophon—the device formerly placed at the conclusion of a book, and containing the printer's name, and the place and date of publication
- Co'ma—dozing, stupor
- Com'ma—a stop (in punctuation) making the shortest pause in reading
- Cosmora'ma—a series of views of different parts of the world
- Cos'mos—order, harmony; the universe (an embodiment of order and harmony)
- Cotyle'don—the cup-shaped leaf that nourishes the seed of a plant
- Cri'sis—the decisive or turning point
- Crite'ron—a standard of judging
- Diabe'tes—a disease
- Diaë'rēsis—separation; especially the mark over the second of two vowels occurring together, to show that the latter is to be pronounced separately, as naïve, aërial
- Diagno'sis—scientific discrimination; especially of the symptoms of disease
- Diapa'son—the octave, the concord of the first and last notes of the scale
- Dias'tōlē, or Dias'tole—the dilatation of the heart, auricles and arteries
- Diath'ēsis—a state of the body predisposing to certain diseases
- Dilem'ma—a state of difficulty or doubt
- Diora'ma—an exhibition of pictures on movable screens, seen through a large aperture, under various special effects of light
- Dipthe'ria—a disease, in which a leathery membrane (Greek *diphthera*, leather) is formed in the throat
- Diplo'ma—a formal document (parchment), sealed and signed by officials, conferring some privilege, honour, or power
- Dipsoma'nia—drink-madness, a rage for drinking
- Dog'ma—settled opinion, doctrine, tenet
- Dra'ma—lit. a deed, something done; a play
- Ech'o—a reverberated or reflected sound
- Ec'zema—an eruption of the skin, discharging a thin watery fluid
- Ei'kōn Basil'ikē—"The Royal Likeness," or portraiture of the king's position, character, and mind), a work commonly (but probably not correctly) attributed to Charles I. during his confinement
- Eleē'son me—pity me
- Em'bryo(n)—the first state or crude beginning of an animal or plant; hence, of anything else
- Em'phasis—stress or force of voice
- Enceph'alōn, or Enceph'alos—the brain
- Enig'ma—a riddle; anything obscure or difficult to find out
- Ephem'era—that which lasts but for a day; a kind of fly

- Epider'mis—the outer skin, or cuticle
- Epiglot'tis—a cartilaginous plate that covers the windpipe during the act of swallowing
- Epit'omē—a summary, abstract, or abridgment
- Erysip'elas—St. Anthony's fire, an inflammatory eruption
- Et'ymon—an original or primitive word; a root
- Eure'ka—lit. "I have found (it);" a discovery, especially after long and difficult research
- Euthana'sia—an easy, happy death
- Exege'sis—a critical explanation, especially of Scripture
- Gang'lion—a knot or enlargement in the course of a nerve
- Gen'esis—(an explanation of) the origin or formation of anything; the first book of the Old Testament
- Glot'tis—the opening at the upper part of the windpipe
- Ha'dēs—(among the ancients), the abode of the dead, the world of spirits
- Hagiog'rapha—"sacred writings, the Holy Scriptures;" the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, containing Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes. In the Roman Catholic Church it means the Lives of the Saints
- He'bē—the goddess of youth
- Hec'tor—a bully, a blustering fellow
- Hex—a prefix meaning "six"
- Het'ero—prefix meaning "another, different, or wrong"
- Hori'zon—the circular line that forms the apparent boundary of earth and sky
- Hy'dra—a fabulous many-headed monster serpent, slain by Hercules
- Hydropho'bia—disease resulting from the bite of a dog; a morbid dread of water
- Hygei'a—the goddess of health
- Hy'men—the god of marriage
- Hyper'bōlē—exaggeration; a figure of speech
- Hy'phen—a short line or mark connecting two words or parts of words, showing that they are to be taken as one
- Hypochon'dria—low spirits
- Hypoth'esis—an assumption or supposition; a provisional theory accounting for something unexplained
- I'chor—anciently, the fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods; a thin watery acid discharge from an ulcer or a wound
- I'kon—an image or representation
- I'ris—the rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow; the coloured circle surrounding the pupil of the eye
- Kleptoma'nia—a morbid impulse to steal
- Ku'dos—glory, fame, honour
- Lar'ynx—the upper part of the windpipe
- Le'thē—"("forgetfulness, oblivion,") one of the rivers of Hades, whose waters caused those that drank of them to forget the past
- Lex'icon—a dictionary
- Ma'nia—madness, rage, vehement or uncontrollable desire
- Mar'tyr—one that suffers persecution or death in bearing witness to some belief
- Mas'todon—an extinct genus of mammals resembling elephants, but larger
- Meg'a—prefix meaning "great"
- Mel'on—a well known fruit



- Meningi'tis—inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord
- Men'tor—a wise and faithful counsellor
- Mes'o—prefix signifying "middle, intermediate"
- Metamor'phōsis—transformation, change of form, shape, or structure
- Metath'ēsis—transposition of the letters, syllables, or sounds in a word
- Metempsycho'sis—transmigration, the passing of the soul of a man after death into the body of some other animal
- Metrop'olis—mother-city, capital
- Mias'ma—infection or pollution floating in the air, arising from putrefying bodies
- Monocotyle'don—a plant with only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe
- Monoma'nia—madness, in which the mind of the patient is unhinged on one particular subject only
- Mor'phia—the narcotic principle of opium, a vegetable alkaloid
- Myr'midon—(from *murmido*nes, the soldiers under Achilles at the siege of Troy), a soldier under a daring or unscrupulous leader, a ruthless character; one that executes orders involving harshness
- Necrop'olis—a cemetery
- Necro'sis—mortification and death of a bone
- Nec'tar—anciently, the drink of the gods; a very pleasant drink
- Nem'ēsis—retribution; a female Greek divinity personifying the righteous anger of the gods against the proud and insolent
- Neo—prefix signifying "new"
- Neural'gia—violent pain in a nerve
- Nostal'gia—home-sickness; a strong desire to revisit home
- Nous—intellect, mental capacity, talent
- O'mega—see Alpha
- On'omatopœ'ia—the formation of words in imitation of sounds; as buzz, hum
- Ophthal'mia—inflammation of the eye
- Or'chestra—the part of a theatre occupied by the musicians
- Or'ganon—("an instrument") a body of rules for the prosecution of scientific investigations
- Ortho—prefix signifying "right, straight"
- Os'tracism—banishment (by popular vote)
- Palæo—prefix "ancient"
- Panora'ma—lit. a view of all things; a picture representing a number of scenes unrolled and passed before the spectator
- Panthe'on, or Pan'theon—anciently, a temple dedicated to all the gods; the whole body of divinities worshipped by a people
- Paral'ysis—palsy; loss of the power of moving or feeling
- Paren'thesis—an explanatory phrase or clause inserted in a sentence, but not grammatically connected with it
- Par'thenon—the temple of Athe'nē (or Minerva) on the Acropolis at Athens
- Pa'thos—("feeling") the quality of speech or action that excites emotion; the expression of strong feeling
- Peri—prefix, "about"
- Perihe'lion—the point in the orbit of a planet or comet nearest the sun
- Periph'asis—circumlocution
- Phal'anx—a compact body of men (soldiers)

Phar'macopœ'ia—a book containing authorised directions as to the preparation of substances as drugs  
 Photo—first part in several words, meaning "light"  
 Phthi'sis—consumption; wasting away  
 Pleth'ora—excessive fulness (of the blood vessels), or overabundance  
 Pneumo'nia—inflammation of the lungs  
 Poly—prefix, "many"  
 Probos'cis—long snout; trunk  
 Pro'tasis—a subordinate, usually conditional, clause in a sentence, preceding the principal clause, "If it rain, I shall stay at home"; "*if it rain*" is the protasis. See Apodosis  
 Pseudo—prefix, "false, pretended"  
 Rho'doden'dron — ("rose-tree") a well-known plant

Skel'eton—the bones of an animal apart from the flesh  
 Sphinx—an ancient fabulous monster that proposed riddles to people, whom it tore to pieces on failing to solve them  
 Styx—anciently a river in the infernal regions  
 Syn'cōpē—failure of the heart's action  
 Synop'sis—a conspectus; brief summary  
 Syn'thesis—the opposite of Analysis  
 Sys'tolē—the contraction of the heart and arteries, to expel blood and keep up the circulation. See Diastole  
 Terpsic'hōrē—the goddess of dancing  
 The'sis—a subject of discourse  
 Tho'rax—the chest  
 To Kalon—the beautiful; the chief good  
 Trache'a—the windpipe

## ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. B.—*Bachelor of Arts*; also, *Able-Bodied* (seaman)  
 Abp.—*Archbishop*  
 Acct.—*Account*  
 A. D.—(Anno Domini), *In the year of our Lord*  
 Ad.—*Adverb*  
 A. D. C.—*Aide-de-camp*  
 Adj.—*Adjutant*; *Adjective*  
 Ad lib., or ad libit.—(Ad libitum), *at pleasu.*  
 Adm.—*Admiral*  
 Adv.—*Adverb*

Advt.—*Advertisement*  
 Æt.—(for *ætatis*, "of age")—*Aged*  
 Alex.—*Alexander*  
 Alf.—*Alfred*  
 Alg.—*Algebra*  
 Alt.—*Altitude*  
 A. M.—(Artium Magister), *Master of Arts.* (*Ante meridiem*), *Before noon.* (*Anno Mundi*), *In the year of the world*  
 Amt.—*Amount*  
 Anon.—*Anonymous*  
 Apr.—*April*

- A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy  
 Archd.—Archdeacon  
 A. S.—Anglo-Saxon  
 Att.—Attorney  
 Atty. Gen.—Attorney General  
 A. U. C.—(Anno Urbis Conditæ),  
*In the year from the building of the city, i.e. Rome*  
 Aug.—August  
 A. V.—Artillery Volunteers; Authorised Version (Bible)  
 B. A.—Bachelor of Arts  
 Bal.—Balance  
 Bart. or Bt.—Baronet  
 B. C.—Before Christ  
 B. C. L.—Bachelor of Civil Law  
 B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity  
 Bk.—Bank; Book  
 B. L.—Bachelor of Law  
 B. M.—Bachelor of Medicine  
 B. Mus.—Bachelor of Music  
 Bp.—Bishop  
 B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science  
 B. V. (Beata Virgo) Blessed Virgin  
 C. A.—Chartered Accountant  
 Cantab.—(Cantabrigiensis), of Cambridge  
 Cantuar.—(Cantuarius), of Canterbury  
 Caps.—Capitals  
 Capt.—Captain  
 Cash.—Cashier  
 C. B.—Companion of the Bath  
 C. E.—Civil Engineer  
 Cent.—(Centum), A hundred  
 Cf.—(Confer), Compare  
 Chap.—Chapter  
 C. I. E.—Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire  
 C. J.—Chief Justice  
 Clk.—Clerk  
 C. M.—Certificated Master; (Chirurgicæ Magister) Master in Surgery; Common Metre  
 C. M. G.—Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George  
 Co.—Company; County  
 Col.—Colonel  
 Coll.—College  
 Com.—Committee  
 Con.—(Contra), In opposition  
 Cp.—Compare  
 C. P.—Common Pleas  
 Cr.—Credit; Creditor  
 C. S. I.—Companion of the Star of India  
 C. T.—Certificated Teacher  
 Curt.—Current, (i.e. present month, or other period)  
 Cwt.—A hundredweight  
 D.—(Denarius), A penny  
 D. C.—(Da capo), From the beginning; again  
 D. C. L.—Doctor of Civil Law  
 D. D.—Doctor of Divinity  
 Dec.—December  
 Deg.—Degree  
 Del.—(Delineavit), he drew it, (Engraved on a copper plate, with the name of the draughtsman)  
 Dept.—Department  
 D. G.—(Dei gratia), By the grace of God  
 Dist.—District  
 D. L.—Deputy Lieutenant  
 D. M.—Doctor of Medicine  
 D. Mus.—Doctor of Music  
 Do., Ditto—The same  
 Doz.—Dozen  
 Dr.—Debtor; Doctor  
 D. Sc.—Doctor of Science  
 D. V.—(Deo volente), God willing  
 Dwt.—Pennyweight  
 E.—East  
 Ebor.—(Eboracensis), of York  
 Ed.—Edition; Editor  
 E. D. S.—English Dialect Society  
 E. E.—Errors excepted  
 E. E. T. S.—Early English Text Society  
 E. G.—(Exempli gratia), For example  
 E. I. C. S.—East India Company's Service  
 E. N. E.—East-North-East  
 Eng.—England; English  
 E. S. E.—East-South-East  
 Esq.—Esquire  
 Etc.—(Et cætera), And so forth

- Ex.—*Example; exception*  
 Exc.—*Excellency*  
 Fahr.—*Fahrenheit*  
 F. A. S.—*Fellow of the Antiquarian Society*  
 Fcp.—*Foolschap*  
 F. C. P.—*Fellow of the College of Preceptors*  
 F. C. S.—*Fellow of the Chemical Society*  
 Feb.—*February*  
 F. G. S.—*Fellow of the Geographical Society*  
 F. I. C.—*Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry*  
 Fig.—*Figure*  
 F. L. S.—*Fellow of the Linnæan Society*  
 F. M.—*Field Marshal*  
 Fo., Fol.—*Folio*  
 Fr.—*France; French*  
 F. R. A. S.—*Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society*  
 F. R. C. P.—*Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians*  
 F. R. C. S.—*Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons*  
 F. R. G. S.—*Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society*  
 F. R. S.—*Fellow of the Royal Society*  
 F. S. A.—*Fellow of the Society of Arts*  
 F. S. S.—*Fellow of the Statistical Society*  
 F. T. C. D.—*Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin*  
 F. Z. S.—*Fellow of the Zoological Society*  
 Gall.—*Gallons*  
 G. B.—*Great Britain*  
 G. C. B.—*Grand Cross of the Bath*  
 G. C. M. G.—*Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George*  
 G. C. S. I.—*Grand Commander of the Star of India*  
 Gen.—*General*  
 Gent.—*Gentlemen*  
 Geo.—*George*  
 Ger.—*German*  
 Gov.—*Governor*  
 G. M.—*Grand Master*  
 Gr.—*Greek*  
 H. B. M.—*His or Her Britannic Majesty*  
 Hil.—*Hilary*  
 H. L.—*House of Lords*  
 H. M. S.—*Her Majesty's Ship*  
 Hon.—*Honourable*  
 H. R. H.—*His or Her Royal Highness*  
 H. S.—*(Hic situs), Here lies*  
 H. S. S.—*(Historiæ Societatis Socius), Fellow of the Historical Society*  
 I. or Isl.—*Island*  
 Ib. or Ibid.—*(Ibidem), In the same place*  
 Id.—*(Idem), The same*  
 I. e.—*(Id est), That is*  
 I. H. S.—*(Jesus Hominum Salvator), Jesus the Saviour of men*  
 Incog.—*(Incognito), Unknown*  
 In.—*Inch*  
 In lim.—*(In limine), At the outset, (lit., on the threshold)*  
 In loc.—*(In loco), In the place*  
 Inst.—*Instant; The present month*  
 Int.—*Interest*  
 I. O. G. T.—*Independent Order of Good Templars*  
 I. O. U.—*(“I owe you”), An acknowledgment of a debt*  
 Ital.—*Italian*  
 J.—*Judge*  
 Jac.—*Jacob*  
 Jas.—*James*  
 Jan.—*January*  
 Jno.—*John*  
 Jona.—*Jonathan*  
 Jos.—*Joseph*  
 Josh.—*Joshua*  
 J. P.—*Justice of the Peace*  
 Jr. or Jun.—*Junior*  
 Jul.—*July*  
 K.—*King*  
 K. B.—*Knight of the Bath*  
 K. C.—*Knight of the Crescent*  
 K. C. B.—*Knight Commander of the Bath*



- K. C. M. G.—*Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George*  
 K. C. S. I.—*Knight Commander of the Star of India*  
 K. G.—*Knight of the Garter*  
 K. G. C.—*Knight of the Grand Cross*  
 K. G. C. B.—*Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath*  
 K. M.—*Knight of Malta*  
 K. P.—*Knight of St. Patrick*  
 Kt.—*Knight*  
 K. T.—*Knight of the Thistle; Knight Templar*  
 L., lb.—(*Libra*), *A pound in weight*  
 L., l., or £.—*A pound sterling*  
 L. A.—*Literate in Arts*  
 Lat.—*Latin; Latitude*  
 L. C.—*Lord Chancellor*  
 L. C. J.—*Lord Chief Justice*  
 L. D. S.—*Licentiate of Dental Surgery*  
 Lib.—(*Liber*), *a book*  
 Lieut.—*Lieutenant*  
 LL. B.—*Bachelor of Laws*  
 LL. D.—*Doctor of Laws*  
 Lon., Long.—*Longitude*  
 Lond.—*London*  
 L. S.—(*Locus Sigilli*), *Place of the Seal*  
 L. S. D.—(*Libræ, solidi, denarii*), *pounds, shillings, pence*  
 M. or Mons.—*Monsieur*  
 M. A.—*Master of Arts*  
 Mad.—*Madam*  
 Maj.—*Major*  
 Mas.—*Masculine*  
 Math.—*Mathematics*  
 Matt.—*Matthew*  
 M. B.—*Bachelor of Medicine*  
 M. B.—*Bachelor of Music*  
 M. C. P.—*Member of the College of Preceptors*  
 M. D.—*Doctor of Medicine*  
 Mdle.—*Mademoiselle*  
 Mdme.—*Madame*  
 Med.—*Medicine*  
 Mem.—*Memorandum*  
 Messrs.—(*Messieurs*), *Gentlemen; Sirs*  
 Min.—*Mineralogy*  
 MM.—*Messieurs; Gentlemen*  
 Mo.—*Missouri; Month*  
 M. P.—*Member of Parliament*  
 M. R.—*Master of the Rolls*  
 Mr.—*Master or Mister*  
 M. R. A. S.—*Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Royal Academy of Science*  
 M. R. C. P.—*Member of the Royal College of Physicians*  
 M. R. C. S.—*Member of the Royal College of Surgeons*  
 M. R. I. A.—*Member of the Royal Irish Academy*  
 Mrs.—*Mistress*  
 M. S.—(*Memoriæ sacrum*), *Sacred to the Memory*  
 MS.—*Manuscript*  
 MSS.—*Manuscripts*  
 Mt.—*Mount or Mountain*  
 Mus.—*Music; Museum*  
 N.—*North; Note; Number*  
 N. A.—*North America*  
 Nat.—*Natural*  
 Nath.—*Nathanael*  
 N. B.—(*Nota Bene*), *Note well; Take notice; North Britain (Scotland)*  
 N. E.—*North-East; New England*  
 Nem. Con.—(*Nemine Contradicente*), *No one contradicting; Unanimously*  
 Nem. Diss.—(*Nemine Dissentiente*), *No one dissenting*  
 N. Lat.—*North Latitude*  
 N. N. E.—*North-North-East*  
 N. N. W.—*North-North-West*  
 No.—(*Numero*), *Number*  
 Nom.—*Nominative*  
 Nov.—*November*  
 N. P.—*New paragraph; notary public*  
 N. S.—*Nova Scotia; New Style*  
 Num.—*Numbers*  
 N. T.—*New Testament*  
 N. W.—*North-West*  
 N. W. P.—*North-West Provinces (of India)*  
 N. Y.—*New York*

- N. Y. H. S.—*New York Historical Society*  
 O.—*Ohio*  
 Ob.—(Obiit), *Died*  
 Obj.—*Objective; Objection*  
 Obs.—*Obsolete*  
 Obt.—*Obedient*  
 Oct.—*October*  
 O. F.—*Odd Fellows*  
 Ord.—*Ordinance*  
 O. S.—*Old Style*  
 O. T.—*Old Testament*  
 Oxon.—(Oxonia), *Oxford*  
 Oz.—*Ounces*  
 P. or p.—*Page; Pint; Pipe*  
 Parl.—*Parliament*  
 Pd.—*Paid*  
 Per ann.—(Per annum), *By the year*  
 Per cent.—(Per centum), *By the hundred*  
 Ph. D.—*Doctor of Philosophy*  
 Phil.—*Philip; Philippians*  
 Pinx.—(Pinxit), *he (or she) painted it*  
 Pk.—*Peck*  
 Pl. or Plur.—*Plural*  
 P. M.—(Post Meridiem), *Afternoon*  
 P. M.—*Post-Master*  
 P. M. G.—*Post-Master-General*  
 P. O.—*Post-Office*  
 P. O. O.—*Post-Office Order*  
 Pop.—*Population*  
 P. P.—*Parish priest*  
 PP. or pp.—*Pages*  
 P. P. C.—(Pour prendre congé), *To take leave*  
 Pr.—*By the*  
 P. R. A.—*President of the Royal Academy*  
 Prep.—*Preposition*  
 Pres.—*President; present*  
 Pret.—*Preterit*  
 Pro.—*For; in favour of; in place of*  
 Prob.—*Problem*  
 Prof.—*Professor*  
 Pron.—*Pronoun; pronunciation*  
 Prop.—*Proposition*  
 Prot.—*Protestant*  
 Pro tem.—(Pro tempore), *For the time being*  
 Prov.—*Proverbs*  
 Prox.—(Proximo), *Next; of the next month*  
 P. R. S.—*President of the Royal Society*  
 P. S.—(Post scriptum), *Postscript*  
 Ps.—*Psalms*  
 P. T. O.—*Please turn over*  
 Pub.—*Public; published*  
 Pwt.—*Pennyweight*  
 Q. or Qu.—*Question*  
 Q. B.—*Queen's Bench*  
 Q. C.—*Queen's Council*  
 Q. D.—(Quasi dicat), *As if he should say*  
 Q. E. D.—(Quod erat demonstrandum), *Which was to be demonstrated*  
 Q. E. F.—(Quod erat faciendum), *Which was to be done*  
 Q. L.—(Quantum libet), *As much as you please*  
 Q. M. G.—*Quarter-master-General*  
 Qr.—*Quarter*  
 Qrs.—*Farthings*  
 Q. S.—(Quantum sufficit), *A sufficient quantity*  
 Qt.—*Quart*  
 Qu. ?—(Quære), *Query*  
 Q. V.—(Quod vide), *Which see*  
 Q. V.—(Quantum vis), *As much as you will*  
 R.—(Rex), *King; (Regina), Queen*  
 R. A.—*Royal Academy or Academician; Royal Artillery*  
 R. C.—*Roman Catholic*  
 R. E.—*Royal Engineers*  
 Rec. or R.—*Recipe*  
 Rec'd.—*Received*  
 Rec. Sec.—*Recording Secretary*  
 Rect.—*Rector; Receipt*  
 Ref.—*Reformed*  
 Reg.—*Register; Regular*  
 Reg. Prof.—*Regius professor (professor appointed by the Crown)*  
 Regt.—*Regiment*  
 Rep.—*Representative; Republic*  
 Rev.—*Revelations; Reverend*

- Rhet.—*Rhetoric*  
 R. I. P.—(Requiescat in pace),  
*May he (or she) rest in peace*  
 R. M.—*Royal Marines*  
 R. N.—*Royal Navy*  
 Robt.—*Robert*  
 Rom.—*Romans ; Roman*  
 Rom. Cath.—*Roman Catholic*  
 R. R.—*Railroad*  
 R. S. S.—(Regiæ Societatis  
 Socius), *Fellow of the Royal  
 Society*  
 R. S. V. P.—(Répondez s'il vous  
 plaît), *Reply, if you please ; please  
 answer*  
 Rt.—*Right*  
 Rt. Hon.—*Right Honourable*  
 Rt. Rev.—*Right Reverend*  
 R. T. S.—*Religious Tract Society*  
 Rt. Wpful.—*Right Worshipful*  
 R. V.—*Rifle Volunteers*  
 S.—*Seconds ; Shillings ; Sign ; South*  
 S. A.—*South America*  
 Sans.—*Sanscrit*  
 Sam.—*Samuel*  
 Sax.—*Saxon*  
 Sc.orSculp.—(Sculpsit), *Engraved*  
 Schr.—*Schooner*  
 Scil.—(Scilicet), *To wit ; Namely*  
 S. E.—*South-East*  
 Sec.—*Secretary ; Second*  
 Sec. R. S.—*Secretary to the Royal  
 Society*  
 Sect.—*Section*  
 Sen.—*Senator ; Senior*  
 Sept.—*September ; Septuagint*  
 Seq.—*The following*  
 Serj.—*Sergeant*  
 Serv.—*Servant*  
 Sing.—*Singular*  
 S. J.—*Society of Jesus*  
 Sol.—*Solomon ; Solution*  
 Sol. Gen.—*Solicitor General*  
 Sp.—*Spain ; Spanish*  
 S. P. C. A.—*Society for the Preven-  
 tion of Cruelty to Animals*  
 S. P. C. K.—*Society for the Pro-  
 pagation of Christian Knowledge*  
 S. P. G.—*Society for the Propaga-  
 tion of the Gospel*  
 S. P. Q. R.—(SenatusPopulusque  
 Romanus), *Senate and People of  
 Rome*  
 Sq.—*Square*  
 Sq. Ft.—*Square Feet*  
 Sq. M.—*Square Miles*  
 S. S.—*Steam-ship*  
 S. S. E.—*South-South-East*  
 S. S. W.—*South-South-West*  
 St.—*Saint ; Street*  
 S. T. D.—(Sacrae Theologiæ Doc-  
 tor), *Doctor of Divinity*  
 Stg.—*Sterling*  
 S. T. P.—(Sacrae Theologiæ  
 Professor), *Professor of Theo-  
 logy*  
 Sup.—*Superior*  
 Supt.—*Superintendent*  
 Surg.—*Surgeon*  
 S. W.—*South-West*  
 T.—*Town ; Territory*  
 Text. Rec.—(Textus Receptus),  
*Received Text*  
 Theo.—*Theodore*  
 Theol.—*Theology*  
 Theor.—*Theorem*  
 Thess.—*Thessalonians*  
 Thos.—*Thomas*  
 Tim.—*Timothy*  
 Tit.—*Titus ; Title*  
 Tr. — *Translation ; Transpose ;  
 Treasurer*  
 T. T. L.—*To take leave*  
 Turk.—*Turkey*  
 Typ.—*Typographer*  
 U. K.—*United Kingdom*  
 Ult.—(Ultimo), *Last, or the last  
 month*  
 Univ.—*University*  
 U. S.—*United States. (Uti su-  
 pra), As above*  
 U. S. A.—*United States of America ;  
 United States Army*  
 U. S. M. A.—*United States Mili-  
 tary Academy*  
 U. S. N.—*United States Navy*  
 U. S. S.—*United States Senate*  
 V.—(Versus), *Against ; in oppo-  
 sition to*  
 V.—(Versus), *verse*

V.—(Vide), <i>See</i>	W. N. W.— <i>West-North-West</i>
V. C.— <i>Victoria Cross; Vice-Chancellor</i>	W. S.— <i>Writer to the Signet</i>
V. D. M.—(Verbi Dei Minister), <i>Minister of the Word of God</i>	W. S. W.— <i>West-South-West</i>
V. i.— <i>Verb intransitive</i>	Wp.— <i>Worship</i>
Vis.— <i>Viscount</i>	Wt.— <i>Weight</i>
Viz.—(Videlicet), <i>Namely; To wit</i>	Xmas.— <i>Christmas</i>
Vol.— <i>Volume</i>	Xn.— <i>Christian</i>
Vols.— <i>Volumes</i>	Xnty.— <i>Christianity</i>
V. P.— <i>Vice-President</i>	Xper.— <i>Christopher</i>
V. R.—(Victoria Regina), <i>Queen Victoria</i>	Xt.— <i>Christ</i>
V. S.— <i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>	Y.— <i>Year</i>
V. t.— <i>Verb transitive</i>	Yd.— <i>Yard</i>
W.— <i>West; William</i>	Yds.— <i>Yards</i>
Wed.— <i>Wednesday</i>	Ye— <i>The</i>
Wk.— <i>Week</i>	Yr.— <i>Your; year</i>
W. I.— <i>West Indies</i>	Yrs.— <i>Yours; years</i>
W. Lon.— <i>West Longitude</i>	Yt.— <i>That</i>
Wm.— <i>William</i>	Zech.— <i>Zechariah</i>
	Zeph.— <i>Zephaniah</i>
	Zool.— <i>Zoology</i>
	&— <i>And</i>
	&c.—(Et cætera), <i>And so forth</i>

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## THE ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

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THE SOVEREIGN  
 Prince of Wales  
 Sons of the Sovereign  
 Grandsons of the Sovereign  
 Brothers of the Sovereign  
 Uncles of the Sovereign  
 Nephews of the Sovereign  
 Archbishop of Canterbury  
 Lord Chancellor  
 Archbishop of York

Archbishop of Armagh Archbishop of Dublin Lord President of Council Lord Privy Seal Lord Great Cham- berlain The Earl Marshal Lord Steward Lord Chamberlain of the Household	Rank above all Peers of their own degree
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------



*Dukes	Judges of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Courts
*Marquises	Younger sons of Viscounts
Dukes' eldest sons	Younger sons of Barons
*Earls	*Baronets
Eldest sons of Marquises	Knights of the Thistle
Dukes' younger sons	Knights of St. Patrick
*Viscounts	Knights Grand Cross of the Bath
Earls' eldest sons	Knights Grand Cross of the Star of India
Younger sons of Marquises	Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George
Bishop of London	Knights Commanders of the Bath
Bishop of Durham	Knights Commanders of the Star of India
Bishop of Winchester	Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George
English Bishops (according to dates of consecration)	Knights Bachelors
Bishop of Meath	Companions of the Bath
Irish Bishops, created anterior to 1869, (according to their sen- iority of consecration)	Companions of the Star of India
Secretary of State (if a Baron)	Companions of St. Michael and St. George
*Barons	Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire
Speaker of House of Commons	Eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers
Commissioners of the Great Seal	Eldest sons of Baronets
Treasurer of the Household	Eldest sons of Knights of the Garter
Comptroller of the Household	Eldest sons of Knights of the Thistle
Master of the Horse	Eldest sons of Knights of St. Patrick
Vice-Chamberlain of the House- hold	Eldest sons of Knights Grand Cross of the Bath
Secretaries of State, when below the rank of Barons	Eldest sons of Knights Grand Cross of the Star of India
Eldest sons of Viscounts	Eldest sons of Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George
Earls' younger sons	Eldest sons of Knights Com- manders of the Bath
Eldest sons of Barons	Eldest sons of Knights Com- manders of the Star of India
Knights of the Garter	
Privy Councillors	
Chancellor of Exchequer	
Chancellor of Duchy of Lan- caster	
Lord Chief Justice of England	
Master of the Rolls	
Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal	
Vice-Chancellors	
Judges of the High Court (ac- cording to seniority)	

\*\* All Peers and Baronets rank among themselves according to the dates of their creation, and in the following order:—1. English; 2. Scotch; 3. of Great Britain; 4. Irish; 5. of the United Kingdom, created since 1801.

Women take the same rank as their husbands, or brothers.

Eldest sons of Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George	Gentlemen entitled to bear arms
Eldest sons of Knights Bachelors	Doctors of Divinity, of Laws, of Medicine, and of Music
Younger sons of the younger sons of Peers	Bachelors of Divinity, of Laws, of Medicine, and of Music
Younger sons of Baronets	Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Arts
Younger sons of Knights, in the same order as Eldest sons	Clergymen, Barristers, Subaltern Officers in Army or Navy
General and Flag Officers	Gentlemen by Profession
Colonels in the Army, Captains in the Navy	Citizens
	Burgesses
	Yeomen

#### RELATIVE RANK IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Field-Marshals . . .	Rank with . . .	Admirals of the Fleet.
Generals . . .	" . . .	Admirals.
Lieutenant-Generals . . .	" . . .	Vice-Admirals.
Major-Generals . . .	" . . .	Rear-Admirals.
Brigadier-Generals . . .	" . . .	Commodores.
Colonels . . .	" . . .	Captains of 3 years' service.
Lieutenant-Colone's . . .	" . . .	Captains under 3 years' service and Staff Captains.
Lieutenant-Colonels (junior) . . .	" . . .	Commanders and Staff Commanders.
Majors . . .	" . . .	Lieutenants and Navigating Lieutenants of 8 years' standing.
Captains . . .	" . . .	Lieutenants and Navigating Lieutenants under 8 years' standing.
Lieutenants . . .	" . . .	Sub-Lieutenants and Navigating Sub-Lieutenants.

\* \* The whole of the above rank according to the date of their commissions or orders.

## FORMS OF EPISTOLARY ADDRESS,

*With Full Directions for Beginning, Concluding, and Addressing Letters to Persons of all Degrees, Ranks, and Denominations.*

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### TO THE SOVEREIGN.

- Commence.* Sir (or Madam), May it please your Majesty.  
*Conclude.* I remain, Sir (or Madam), Your Majesty's most faithful  
and devoted subject.  
*Address.* To the King's (or Queen's) Most Excellent Majesty.

\* \* Use "Your Majesty" and "Your Majesty's" instead of "you" and "your" throughout.

### TO PRINCES.

- Commence.* Sir (or May it please Your Royal Highness).  
*Conclude.* I remain, Sir, Your Royal Highness's, &c.  
*Address.* To H.R.H. Prince —

\* \* The same form, altered to suit the particular person addressed, is used in communicating with the Sons, Daughters, and Cousins of the Sovereign.

### TO PRINCESSES.

- Commence.* Madam.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Royal Highness's, &c.  
*Address.* To H.R.H. Princess —

### TO ARCHBISHOPS.

- Commence.* My Lord Archbishop.  
*Conclude.* I remain, My Lord, Your Grace's, &c.  
*Address.* To His Grace the Archbishop of —

## TO THE WIVES OF ARCHBISHOPS.

The wife of an Archbishop is simply styled

"Mrs. —"

in the same way as the wife of a Bishop; unless she possesses a title in her own right, or unless her husband is also a Peer or a Baronet as well as an Archbishop.

## TO DUKES (ROYAL).

*Commence.* Sir.

*Conclude.* I remain, Sir, Your Royal Highness's, &c.

*Address.* To H.R.H. the Duke of —

## TO DUCHESSES (ROYAL).

*Commence.* Madam.

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Royal Highness's, &c.

*Address.* To H.R.H. the Duchess of —

## TO DUKES.

*Commence.* My Lord Duke.

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, My Lord Duke, Your Grace's, &c.

*Address.* To His Grace the Duke of —

## TO DUCHESSSES.

*Commence.* Madam.

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Grace's, &c.

*Address.* To Her Grace the Duchess of —

## TO DUKES' ELDEST SONS.

The Eldest Sons of Dukes take, by courtesy, their father's second title, and are addressed as Marquises or Earls, as the case may be.

## TO DUKES' YOUNGER SONS.

The Younger Sons of Dukes have the title of "Lord" prefixed to their Christian names, as,

"Lord George —"

The title of "Lady" is taken by their Wives, who are addressed as,

"Lady George —"



TO DUKES' DAUGHTERS.

The Daughter of a Duke has the title "Lady" prefixed to her Christian name, as,

"Lady Caroline ——"

If married to a person under the rank of a Peer, she retains her title and precedence, but changes her surname.

TO MARQUISES.

*Commence.* My Lord Marquis.

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c.

*Address.* To the Most Hon. the Marquis of ——

TO MARCHIONESSES.

*Commence.* Madam.

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Ladyship's, &c.

*Address.* To the Most Hon. the Marchioness of ——

TO MARQUISES' ELDEST SONS.

The Eldest Sons of Marquises take, by courtesy, their fathers' second title, and are addressed as Earls or Viscounts, as the case may be.

TO MARQUISES' YOUNGER SONS.

The Younger Sons of Marquises have the title "Lord" prefixed to their Christian names. Their Wives take the title of "Lady."

TO MARQUISES' DAUGHTERS.

The Daughters of Marquises have the title "Lady" prefixed to their Christian names in the same manner as Dukes' Daughters.

TO EARLS.

*Commence.* My Lord.

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c.

*Address.* To the Right Hon. the Earl of ——

TO COUNTESES.

*Commence.* Madam.

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Ladyship's, &c.

*Address.* To the Right Hon. the Countess of ——

TO THE ELDEST SONS OF EARLS.

The Eldest Sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their fathers' second title, and are addressed as Viscounts or Barons.

## TO THE YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS.

The Younger Sons of Earls are styled Honourables. Their Wives take the same title and are addressed as,

"The Honourable Mrs. William —"

## TO THE DAUGHTERS OF EARLS.

The Daughter of an Earl is addressed in the same manner as the Daughter of a Duke or a Marquis.

## TO VISCOUNTS.

*Commence.* My Lord.

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c.

*Address.* To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount —

## TO VISCOUNTESSES.

*Commence.* Madam.

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Ladyship's, &c.

*Address.* To the Right Hon. the Viscountess —

## TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VISCOUNTS.

The Eldest Sons of Viscounts have no distinctive title, but they, as well as the younger and female branches of the family, are styled.

"The Hon. William —"; or

"The Hon. Augusta —"

as the case may be.

## TO BISHOPS.

*Commence.* My Lord.

*Conclude.* I remain, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c.

*Address.* To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of —

## TO THE WIVES OF BISHOPS.

The Wife of a Bishop, is simply styled,

"Mrs. —"

in the same way as the Wife of an Archbishop, unless she possesses a title in her own right, or unless her Husband is also a Peer or a Baronet as well as a Bishop.

## TO BISHOPS AND CLERGYMEN, WHO ARE ALSO PEERS OR BARONETS OR THE SONS OF PEERS.\*

*Address.* { To the Right Honourable and Reverend the Earl  
of —  
To the Honourable and Right Reverend the Bishop  
of —  
To the Reverend Sir Edward — Bart.

\* It will be noticed in the two first examples given that the temporal title precedes the ecclesiastical one.

TO SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.

*Commence.* Right Reverend Sir.  
*Conclude.* I remain, Right Reverend Sir, Your, &c.  
*Address.* To the Right Reverend the Suffragan Bishop of ———.

TO BARONS.

*Commence.* My Lord.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c.  
*Address.* To the Right Hon. Lord ———

TO BARONESES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

*Commence.* Madam.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Ladyship's, &c.  
*Address.* To the Right Hon. the Baroness ———

TO WIVES OF BARONS.

*Commence.* Madam.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Ladyship's, &c.  
*Address.* To the Right Hon. Lady ———

TO THE SONS OF BARONS.

The Eldest and Younger Sons of Barons take the title of  
 "Honourable."

*Commence.* Sir.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Sir, Your, &c.  
*Address.* To the Hon. Charles ———

TO THE WIVES OF BARONS' SONS.

*Commence.* Madam.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your, &c.  
*Address.* To the Hon. Mrs. Charles ———

TO THE DAUGHTERS OF BARONS.

The Daughter of a Baron is styled "Honourable" in the same manner as a son. If married to a commoner she takes her husband's surname and is addressed as

"The Honourable Mrs. ———";  
 if married to a Knight or Baronet as  
 "The Honourable Lady ———".

*Commence.* Madam.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your (or Your Ladyship's), &c.

*Address.* To the Honourable { Miss ——— (if unmarried).  
 Mrs. ——— (if married to a commoner).  
 Lady ——— (if married to a Knight or Baronet).

## TO BARONETS.

*Commence.* Sir.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Sir, Your, &c.  
*Address.* To Sir Richard —, Bart.

## TO THE WIVES OF BARONETS.

*Commence.* Madam.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Ladyship's, &c.  
*Address.* To Lady (*here place surname only*).

## TO KNIGHTS.

*Commence.* Sir.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Sir, Your, &c.  
*Address.* To Sir James —

## TO THE WIVES OF KNIGHTS.

*Commence.* Madam.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your (or Your Ladyship's), &c.  
*Address.* To Lady (*here place surname only*).

## TO AMBASSADORS.

Ambassadors have the title of "Excellency" prefixed to their other titles, and their accredited rank is added.

*Commence.* Sir, or My Lord (as the case may be), May it please your Excellency.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be.  
*Address.* To His Excellency H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of —

## TO FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

*Commence.* Sir.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's, &c.  
*Address.* To the — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from H.M. the King of —

## TO ARCHDEACONS.

*Commence.* Mr Archdeacon (or Reverend Sir).  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Mr. Archdeacon or Reverend Sir).  
*Address.* { To the Venerable The Archdeacon — ; or  
 { To the Venerable Archdeacon —.

## TO CANONS.

*Commence.* Reverend Sir.  
*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, Your, &c.  
*Address.* To Canon —



TO CLERGYMEN.

*Commence.* Sir, or Reverend Sir.

*Conclude.* I am, Sir (or Reverend Sir), Your, &c.

*Address* To the Rev. F. R.\* —, M.A.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rector} \\ \text{Vicar} \\ \text{Curate} \end{array} \right\}$  of — †

TO CLERGYMEN

(Possessing the Degree of "Dr." in any Faculty).

Commence and conclude your letter in the style suited to their ecclesiastical rank, and address it as shown below in one or other of the following ways:—

*Address.*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To the Rev. Dr. —, \&c.} \\ \text{To the Rev. James —, D.D., or D.C.L., \&c.} \end{array} \right.$

TO DEANS.

*Commence.* Mr. Dean (or Reverend Sir).

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Mr. Dean (or Reverend Sir).

*Address.*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To the Very Reverend the Dean of —, or} \\ \text{To the Very Reverend Dean —, or} \\ \text{To the Very Reverend Dr. —, Dean of —} \end{array} \right.$

TO THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

*Commence.* My Lord, May it please your Lordship.

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, With the highest respect, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c., &c.

*Address.* To the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice.

TO LORD MAYORS.†

*Commence.* My Lord (or My Lord Mayor).

*Conclude.* I have the honour to remain, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c.

*Address.*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, or} \\ \text{To the Right Honourable Robert Nicholas Fowler,} \\ \text{Lord Mayor of London.} \end{array} \right.$

TO THE WIVES OF LORD MAYORS.

*Commence.* Madam.

*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Ladyship's, &c.

*Address.* To the Right Hon. the Lady Mayoress.

\* Where the initials or christian names are not known, "Mr." may be substituted.

† As the case may be.

‡ In England there are only two Lord Mayors—those of London and York; in Ireland one—Dublin. In Scotland the title of the head of a corporation is "Provost"—those of Glasgow and Edinburgh being styled "Lord Provosts."

## TO LORDS OF SESSION (SCOTCH JUDGES).

*Commence.* My Lord.*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c.*Address.* To the Honourable Lord —

## TO THE WIVES OF THE FOREGOING.

The Wives of the Scotch Judges, unless possessed of titles in their own right, are simply addressed as "Mrs. —"

## TO MAYORS.

*Commence.* Sir.*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Sir, Your, &c.*Address.* The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —

## MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

Military and Naval Officers usually have their rank prefixed to their names, and titles (if any).

## TO PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

*Commence.* Sir.*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Sir, Your, &c.

*Address.* { To the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone\*  
 { To the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.

## TO PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE OR COMMERCE.

When writing to Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, in their private capacity, the title of "Esq." is used, but the same persons are frequently addressed as "Mr." in communicating with them on business.

## TO THE PUISNE JUDGES.

The Puisse Judges are Knights, and are so styled in private intercourse. But as the title of Judge takes the precedence of that of Knight, it is customary to address them in the following manner:—

*Commence.* Sir.*Conclude.* I have the honour to be, Sir, Your, &c.*Address.* To the Honourable Mr. Justice —

## TO THE WIVES OF JUDGES.

The Wives of Judges are addressed in the same manner as the Wives of Knights, unless their husbands are Peers.

## TO SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.

*Address* { To Mr. Serjeant — ; or,  
 { To James —, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law.

\* Where the title of "Right Hon." is prefixed to the name of a commoner "Esq." is not used.

## POSTAL INFORMATION.

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THE most useful facts in connexion with the postage of letters are set forth below. By giving due attention to them, much inconvenience to the sender and the receiver, as well as to the postal authorities, may easily be obviated. If a letter go wrong, or otherwise fail to be duly delivered, the chances are all in favour of the Post Office and against the carefulness of the sender. With the following information at their elbows, our readers may make sure of protecting themselves from the annoying consequences of mistakes.

### I.—INLAND LETTERS.

The rates of postage, when prepaid, are as follows:—

For a letter not above 1 oz. . .	..	..	1d.
„ above 1 oz. but not above 2 oz. . .	..	1½d.	
„ „ 2 oz. „	4 oz. . .	2d.	
„ „ 4 oz. „	6 oz. . .	2½d.	
„ „ 6 oz. „	8 oz. . .	3d.	
„ „ 8 oz. „	10 oz. . .	3½d.	
„ „ 10 oz. „	12 oz. . .	4d.	

A letter above the weight of 12 oz. is liable to a postage of 1d. for every ounce, *beginning with the first ounce*. Thus, a letter weighing between 14 and 15 oz. must be prepaid 1s. 3d. A letter posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage; and a letter posted insufficiently prepaid is chargeable with double the deficiency. No letter may be above 18 inches in length, 9 inches in width, or 6 inches in depth. Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, in order to ensure its return if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. The address on the outside cover should be clearly legible and complete. When a letter is sent to a Post Town the last word in the address should be the name of that town, except when the town is but little known, or when there are two Post Towns of the same name, or when the name of the town is identical with or very like the name of some foreign town or country. In such cases the name of the county should be added. Thus, the last part of the address of a letter to Newport in Monmouthshire should be—“Newport, Monmouthshire.” Letters posted in one part of the United Kingdom and intended for another (as, for example, letters posted in England and intended for Scotland) should have the name of the country

to which they are sent added to the address, unless the letters be intended for either London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or other very large towns, when such addition is unnecessary. The number, too, of the house should appear; its omission being a cause of delay in the sorting; and tending to retard the general delivery. In the case of letters for places abroad, the name of the *country* as well as the town should be given, in full, and should be the last word in the address. Attention to this latter precaution will often assist in deciphering the name of a town, and prevent the letter from being mis-sent when there are towns of the same name in different countries.

Letters for well-known firms and persons in London are sometimes addressed "London" only; but this practice often causes delay in their delivery. Letters for strangers, or for persons whose address is not known at the Chief Office, simply addressed "London," (and not "Post Office," or "Poste Restante, London,") *are not delivered from the Poste Restante*, but are sent to the Returned Letter Office.

A letter addressed to a Post Office to be called for, is retained one month; and if not called for by the end of that time, is sent to the Returned Letter Office to go back to the writer; but if the letter be addressed to a Post Office at a seaport town for a person on board a ship, expected to arrive at that port, it is kept two months.

Letters addressed to initials or to fictitious names at Provincial Post Offices are not taken in, but are sent at once to the Returned Letter Office.

If a letter be forwarded under cover to any Postmaster with a request that he will re-post it at his office, the letter, on being re-posted, will be endorsed with the words "Posted at——, under cover, to the Postmaster of——."

All letters should be posted as early in the day as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers; and to facilitate the delivery a letter-box should be affixed to every house-door.

Neither money nor any other article of considerable value ought ever to be sent through the post, except by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Whenever bank notes are sent by post, even in registered letters, they should be cut in halves, and the second halves should not be posted till it has been ascertained that the first halves have been received; and further, in order to afford the means of identification, a memorandum should always be made of the number of each bank note.

In London and in many of the large provincial towns, ordinary letters which, for any reason, cannot be delivered, are returned at once to the senders, unopened, provided the sender's name appears on the cover. If the sender's name and address do not appear on the cover, they are forwarded to the Returned Letter Office. On reaching this Office, a letter originating in the United Kingdom is at once opened, and if found to contain the writer's address is returned to him. If it does not contain either the writer's address or an article of value, the letter is destroyed. Any letter or packet



which, on being opened, is found to contain any article of value is, for its safety, recorded and returned registered and, unless registered at the time of posting, the registration fee of 2*d.* is charged on the sender.

When complaint is made of a letter or other postal packet being lost, mis-sent, or delayed, information, as precise as possible, regarding all the facts of the case should be furnished to the Postmaster of the district where the letter or packet was posted, or direct to the Chief Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, together with any documents that may throw light upon the matter. The day and hour at which the letter, &c., was posted, as well as the office at which and the person by whom this was done, should always be stated; and when possible, the cover or wrapper in an entire state should be sent, in order that the place of delay may be ascertained by an examination of the stamps.

## **II.—INLAND NEWSPAPERS.**

The prepaid postage on every inland newspaper is one halfpenny, but a packet containing two or more registered newspapers, is not liable to a higher rate than the book-postage upon it would be.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted unpaid, or insufficiently paid, is treated as a book-packet.

A newspaper, not registered as such at the General Post Office for circulation within the United Kingdom and for transmission to places abroad, is liable to the book rate of postage.

A newspaper, if posted in a cover, must have such cover open at both ends, so as to admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be treated as a letter; and the title of every newspaper must be exposed to view.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers containing any enclosure, except supplements,\* is liable to be charged as a letter.

A newspaper which has anything written on it, or its cover, of the nature of a letter, is liable to postage as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers must be more than 14 lbs. in weight, or exceed two feet in length, one foot in width, or one in depth.

## **III.—INLAND BOOK PACKETS.**

The postage is one halfpenny for every 2 oz. or part of that weight.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for

\* Unless it be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book-packet.

writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet. *Circulars*,—i.e., letters which, from internal evidence, appear to be intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is produced by means of ordinary type, engraving, lithography, or any other mechanical process, may also be sent by book post.

A book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; but entries merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet. In order to secure the return of book-packets which cannot be delivered, the name and addresses of the senders should be printed or written *outside*; thus, "From ——— of ———."

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, or six inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

#### IV.—INLAND REGISTRATION.

The fee for registering a letter, newspaper, book-packet, or other article passing through the post between any two places in the United Kingdom, is twopence.

No article addressed to initials or to a fictitious name can be registered.

Every article presented for registration must be enclosed in a strong cover, securely fastened. If the article contains money, it

must, in order to gain the benefit of the guarantee, be enclosed in a Registered Letter Envelope sold by the Post Office; and if coins are sent, they must on no account be put in loose, but must be packed and enclosed in such a way as to move about as little as possible.

Registered articles must be prepaid as regards both postage and registration fee.

Every article to be registered must be given to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt obtained for it; and it should on no account be dropped into a letter box. If, contrary to this rule, an article marked "Registered" be dropped into a letter box, it will, *if directed to any place in the United Kingdom*, be liable to a registration fee of 8d., instead of the ordinary fee of 2d.

The latest time for posting registered articles on payment of the ordinary fee is shown at all Post Offices on the notice exhibited in the window. Usually this time is fixed at half an hour before the closing of the letter box.

The registration of articles makes their transmission much more secure, inasmuch as they can be traced through their whole course. Thus the loss of a registered article is a rare occurrence.

By law the Postmaster-General is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered articles; but he is prepared to make good the contents of a registered article lost while passing through the post, to the extent of £2, provided that all the regulations relating to registration have been observed, and that application is made to the secretary of the post office immediately the loss is discovered.

## V.—RATES OF COMMISSION AND POUNDAGE FOR INLAND MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The commission on Inland Money Orders is—

For sums under ros. - - 2d.	For sums of £6 and under £7 8d.
„ of ros. and under £2 3d.	„ „ £7 „ „ £8 9d.
„ „ £2 „ „ £3 4d.	„ „ £8 „ „ £9 10d.
„ „ £3 „ „ £4 5d.	„ „ £9 „ „ £10 11d.
„ „ £4 „ „ £5 6d.	„ „ £10 - - 1s.
„ „ £5 „ „ £6 7d.	

The following are the amounts for which Postal Orders are issued, together with the Poundage payable—

Amount of Order.	Poundage.	Amount of Order.	Poundage.
1s. 0d. }	½d.	4s. 6d. }	1d.
1s. 6d. }		5s. 0d. }	
2s. 0d. }		7s. 6d. }	
2s. 6d. }	1d.	10s. 0d. }	
3s. 0d. }		10s. 6d. }	
3s. 6d. }		15s. 0d. }	1½d.
4s. 0d. }		20s. 0d. }	

NOTE.—Broken Amounts may be made up by the use of Postage Stamps, not exceeding 5d. in value, affixed to the back of any one Postal Order.

## VI.—INLAND PARCELS POST.

Parcels *not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight* are received at any Post Office for transmission between places in the United Kingdom. A packet intended to be sent as a "Parcel," should bear the words "*Parcels Post*" clearly written upon it in the left-hand top corner.

The rates of postage for "Parcels," are as follows:—

Not exceeding 1 lb. in weight	-	-	-	3d.
Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 3 lbs.	-	-	-	6d.
" 3 lbs.	"	"	5 lbs.	9d.
" 5 lbs.	"	"	7 lbs.	1s. 0d.

No parcel will be accepted which weighs more than 7 lbs., or which is not sufficiently paid. The postage must in all cases, *be paid in advance*, and by ordinary postage stamps, which must be affixed by the senders before parcels are posted.

Parcels must not be posted in letter boxes, but must be taken into a Post Office and handed over the counter. They will be received at any time during which a Post Office is open for general postal business. If a parcel be posted in a letter box it will not be forwarded by *Parcels Post*, but treated as a letter, or as a book packet, if it can pass under Book Post regulations.

The address of a parcel must be clearly written, either on the outer wrapper or on a separate address label securely fastened to the parcel; and the necessary stamp or stamps, to prepay the postage, must in all cases be placed (as in the case of letters) close above the address. The practice which obtains of adding to the address in the case of letters the initials of the Metropolitan Postal Districts should not be followed in addressing a Parcel to London or the Suburbs.

A parcel must not exceed 3 ft. 6 in. in length, nor more than 6 ft. in length and girth combined; *i.e.*, if a parcel measures 3 ft. 6 in. in length, it must not measure more than 2 ft. 6 in. *round its thickest part*. If the parcel is shorter than 3 ft. 6 in., it may be thicker than 2 ft. 6 in.; thus if it be only 3 ft. long, it may also measure 3 ft. round. The most convenient mode of measuring is by means of a tape 6 ft. long, having the length of 3 ft. 6 in. marked thereon. So much of the tape as is not used in measuring the length is the measure of the maximum girth permissible.

Parcels containing articles of a dangerous or of a perishable character are forbidden, in which categories are included the following:—Gunpowder, cartridges, lucifer matches, anything explosive or liable to sudden combustion, bladders containing liquid, live animals, grossly offensive or filthy matter, or anything in a condition likely to injure other parcels, or any officer of the Post-office. Nor will parcels which bear on the outside any writing or drawing of an indecent or offensive nature, or within which any contents of a like nature may be observed, be allowed; and if any such parcel be tendered it will be refused, or, if detected in transit, it will be detained.



Parcels containing fish, game, meat, eggs, &c., or razors, scissors, needles, knives, forks, or other sharp instruments will not be accepted unless securely packed so as to guard against risk of injury to other parcels. Liquids or semi-liquids, such as jellies, pickles, paint, varnish, &c., will not be accepted unless in bottles or cans securely stoppered; nor powders, unless so packed that they cannot escape in transmission. Bottles or glass in any form can be accepted only when so packed as to be secure from breakage. If a parcel be tendered in a damaged or insecure condition, or in a condition likely to injure other parcels or any officer of the Post-office, it will be refused. If a parcel in such condition is observed in transit it is, if possible, made secure and sent forward; but, if it cannot be so secured, it will be detained.

Parcels *known* to contain a letter, packet, or parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself are prohibited.

A parcel may be addressed to a post-office "*to be called for*" under the same conditions as apply to letters. Such a parcel is kept for three weeks, or if addressed to a ship, one month; but if found to contain perishable matter it will only be kept for 48 hours, and should it become offensive may be disposed of before that time. After remaining in the post-office to which it is directed one clear day, a demurrage or detention charge of 1d. a day is charged.

A parcel will be redirected on receipt of a properly signed authority. It is desirable that the name and address of the sender should appear on the outside of every parcel, because if the addressee should have "gone away" leaving no address, as is frequently the case, or if the address to which the parcel has been sent be incorrect, a notification that the parcel has not reached its destination will be forwarded to the sender. After the expiration of two clear days following that on which the notice is sent, such a parcel becomes liable to a charge of 1d. a day. If the sender wishes the parcel returned to him by post, he must fill up the form he receives with the notice and return it to the local postmaster, with stamps to cover the new postage of the parcel at the ordinary rate, and any other charges which may be due. If no attention be paid to this notice, the parcel will be kept for six days at the local office, but if at the expiration of that time no response has been made by the sender to the notice forwarded to him, the parcel will be sent to the Returned Letter Office.

The Postmaster-General is not liable to make good any claim in respect of lost or damaged parcels.

## VII.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LETTERS.

No letter for a colony or foreign country may exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

If required to go by any particular route, letters should be so directed, otherwise (with certain exceptions) they will be forwarded by the first mail despatched.

**VIII.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS.**

All newspapers posted more than eight days after the date of publication must be prepaid at the book rates of postage; and whether posted in covers or without covers must not be fastened so as to prevent easy withdrawal for examination. They must also be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

No newspaper may contain any enclosure except the supplement or supplements belonging to it; and there must be no writing or other mark upon it or the cover but the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, except the printed title of the publication, the printed name and address of the publisher or vendor who sends it, and any words indicating the date on which the subscription to the newspaper will end.

No packet of newspapers may exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

**IX.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BOOK POST.**

Articles which may be sent to places abroad under the Book Post Regulations are classed as (1) Commercial Papers,\* or (2) Printed Papers.\*

(1.) "Commercial Papers," under this are comprised all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence), documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal (and whether written or printed on stamped or unstamped paper), way bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of insurance and other public companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, and other papers of a similar description.

(2.) "Printed Papers," include periodical works, books (stitched or bound), pamphlets, sheets of music (printed), visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing (with or without the manuscript relating thereto), engravings, photographs (when not on glass or in frames containing glass), drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed, and in general all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or card-board by means of printing, lithographing, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press, and anything usually attached or appurtenant

\* For rates of postage see page 175.

to any of the before-mentioned articles in the way of binding, mounting, or otherwise, and anything convenient for their safe transmission by post which shall be contained in the same packet; also printed, engraved, or lithographed circulars, notwithstanding that such circulars may be letters or communications in the nature of a letter.

A book-packet may be posted without a cover, or with a cover entirely open at both ends so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. In the former case it must not be fastened by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise. In both cases, however, it is permissible for greater security to tie the packet at the ends with string.

The limit of size for a packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length, and 12 inches in width or depth.

#### X.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL REGISTRATION.

The regulations under which letters, newspapers, book-packets and patterns addressed to places abroad can be registered, are in general similar to those for Inland Registration, but, as it is prohibited to send coin, jewellery, and articles of value through the post to countries *within the Postal Union*\*, such letters or packets will not be accepted for registration. Coin, however, may be sent in registered letters to any British Colony which lies outside the Postal Union.

\* Except Malta and Gibraltar.



## XI.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MAILS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND COLONIES WHICH ARE COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION:—

## CLASS A.

Austria-Hungary	Egypt	Marquesas Islands	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon
Azores	France	Montenegro	Servia
Belgium	Germany	Netherlands	Spain
Bulgaria	Gibraltar	Newfoundland	Sweden
Canada (Dominion of)	Greece	Norway	Switzerland
Canary Islands	Italy	Persia, <i>via</i> Russia	Tahiti
Cyprus	Luxemburg	Portugal	Turkey
Denmark (including Faröe Islands and Iceland)	Madeira	Roumania	United States of America
	Malta	Russia	

## CLASS B.

Antigua	Dominican Republic (St. Domingo)	Jamaica	St. Kitts
Argentine Republic	Ecuador	<i>Japan</i>	St. Lucia
Bahamas	Falkland Islands	<i>Labuan</i>	St. Vincent, West Indies
Barbadoes	French Colonies	Lagos	Salvador
Bermudas	Gambia	Liberia	Sierra Leone
Brazil	Gold Coast	Mauritius & Dependencies	Spanish Colonies
British Guiana	Grenada	Mexico	<i>Straits Settlements</i>
British Honduras	Grenadines	Montserrat	Tobago
<i>Ceylon</i>	Guatemala	Netherland Colonies	Tortola
Chili	Hawaiian Islands	Nevis	Trinidad
Costa Rica	Hayti	Nicaragua	Turk's Islands
Danish Colonies: — viz.: Greenland, St. Croix, St. John & St. Thomas	Honduras (Republic of)	Paraguay	United States of Colombia
Dominica	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Persia, via</i> the Persian Gulf	Uruguay
	<i>India</i>	Peru	Venezuela
		Portuguese Colonies	



The rates of postage for correspondence posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the above countries\* are as follows :—

	For a Letter, per ½ oz.	For a Post Card.	For a Newspaper.	For a Packet of Printed Papers.		For Commercial Papers.	For Patterns.
				Not exceeding 2 oz.	Every additional 2 oz.		
For countries in Class A.....	d. 2½	d. 1	d. ½ per 2oz	d. ½	d. ½	Same as for Printed Papers, except that the lowest charge for each packet is 2d. in all cases.	Same as for Printed Papers, except that as regards those countries where the postage is a halfpenny per 2 oz., the lowest charge is 1d.
For countries in Class B, which are not printed in italics, and for Hong Kong, Japan, and New Caledonia, <i>via</i> San Francisco	4	1½	1 per 4oz	1	1		
For countries in Class B, which are printed in italics, <i>via</i> Brindisi .....	5	2	1½ "	1½	1½		
Do. by French Packet (exc. India)	5	1½	1½ "	1	1		
FOR COUNTRIES NOT IN THE POSTAL UNION, <i>viz</i> :—					Every adl. 4oz.	Same as for Printed Papers.	Same as for Printed Papers.
Africa (Native Possessions) .....	6	—	1 "	2	3		
Ascension .....	6	—	1 "	2	3		
Australia .....	6	—	1 "	2	4		
Bolivia .....	18.	—	2 "	2	4		
Cape Colony and Natal .....	6	—	1 "	2	3		
Madagascar (except St. Mary's) ..	10	—	2 "	3	4		
New Zealand ..	6	—	1 "	2	4		
St. Helena .....	18.	—	1 "	2	3		

\*For the rates of postage to countries not in the Postal Union and further information, the reader should refer to the Post-Office Guide, published quarterly, price 6d., and obtainable at any Post-office.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
*Affidavits and Declarations . . . . .	0	2	6	Policies of Insurance (not Life or Marine)	0	0	1
Agreements, <i>under hand only</i> , value of £5 or more . . . . .	0	0	6	Protests of Bills of Exchange or of Promissory Notes (same duty as on the Bill or Note up to 1s.)			
Agreement or Lease, for less than a year, of a Dwelling House, at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum . . . . .	0	0	1	Proxies . . . . .	0	0	1
*Apprenticeship Indentures, without premium . . . . .	0	2	6	Receipts for £2 and upwards . . . . .	0	0	1
*Ditto, with premium, for every £5 . . . . .	0	5	0	Transfer of Shares in Cost Book Mines . . . . .	0	0	6
Bills of Exchange, on demand . . . . .	0	0	1	Voting Papers . . . . .	0	0	1
*Bills of any other kind, and Promissory Notes—				Warrants for Goods . . . . .	0	0	3
Any sum not exceeding £5 . . . . .	0	0	1	House Duty, Shops, &c., for every 20s. . . . .	0	0	6
Above £5, not exceeding £10 . . . . .	0	0	2	House Duty, Dwelling Houses, for over 20s. . . . .	0	0	9
Above £10, not exceeding £25 . . . . .	0	0	3	Male Servants . . . . .	0	15	0
Above £25, not exceeding £50 . . . . .	0	0	6	Carriages, 2 wheels, or 4 wheels less than 4 cwt. . . . .	0	15	0
Above £50, not exceeding £75 . . . . .	0	0	9	Carriages, 4 wheels, weighing 4 cwt. . . . .	2	2	0
Above £75, not exceeding £100 . . . . .	0	1	0	Armorial Bearings, on Carriage . . . . .	2	2	
And for every £100 or fraction thereof . . . . .	0	1	0	Armorial Bearings, not on Carriage . . . . .	1	1	0
*Bills of Lading . . . . .	0	0	6	For a Dog . . . . .	0	7	6
Charter Party . . . . .	0	0	6	For a Gun . . . . .	0	10	0
Contract Note . . . . .	0	0	1	For a Private Brewer 6s. and . . . . .	0	9	0
Delivery Order for goods of value of 40s. . . . .	0	0	1	For a Game License, whole year, from August 1st to July 31st . . . . .	3	0	0
*Letter of Allotment . . . . .	0	0	1	For a Game License, from August 1st to October 31st . . . . .	2	0	0
Letter of Renunciation . . . . .	0	0	1	For a Game License, from November 1st to July 31st . . . . .	2	0	0
*License for Marriage . . . . .	0	10	0	For a Game License, for a period of 14 days . . . . .	1	0	0
*Ditto, Special, in England or Ireland . . . . .	5	0	0	For Gamekeepers (in addition to 15s. for Male Servants) . . . . .	2	0	0
Notarial Act . . . . .	0	1	0				
*Passport . . . . .	0	0	6				

\* Postage Stamps are now used instead of adhesive Inland Revenue Stamps, of the value of 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s. and 2s. 6d., to denote duties on any of the above documents not marked with an asterisk. One or more stamps may be used to make up the requisite amount, care being taken to cancel the stamps by writing the signature (or initials) and the date across the stamp.







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